"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 42 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1925. ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession o passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st Feb.	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl	DONGOLA @		8,080
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,997
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		1 ,100
25th ,,	DELHA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15 933
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52 ,,	48

BRITISH IND A SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	MASULA	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	A Steamer. *	—

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
26th Feb.	NAGPORE*x ..	5,283	
4th Mar	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
20th ,,	ALIPORE * ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE * ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA	8,097	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDEIRA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessel only Proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
*x Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
1925		
18th Feb.	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
18th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi. & P. Gulf Ports.
20th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
21st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
23rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5145	31st Jan.	21st Feb.
Penang Maru.	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb.
Shinsei Maru.	R. Akiyama	4740	15th Feb.	27th Feb.
Marioka Maru,	N. Komiyama	4169	18th Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	25th Feb.	9th Mar.
Heijin Maru.	....	4364	3rd Mar.	15th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	153	105
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hilak
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000 000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,600,000

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Yen.
Subscribed Capital 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 77,500,000

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Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,950
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00 000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ... 30,17,785
Reserve Fund 23,50,000

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Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhanna	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

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Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
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You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.
PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.
Particulars from—
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AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
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Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—Two INFLUENTIAL SALESMEN for paper and hardware lines on commission basis only. Communicate with age, experience and terms to Box No. 696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M806

WANTED CHEMIST, expert in Refining oils and manufacture of soaps; only experienced man need apply. BERAR OIL WORKS, LTD., Akola.
A M808

WANTED—LADY DOCTOR to take charge of Dispensary at Kapadwanj (Dist. Kaira), well experienced in midwifery. Free quarters: Apply with salary and testimonials to SETH ESSABHOY, C/o. Narayan Ramchandra, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.
A 862

WANTED—A SALESMAN for paper line. Only capable and influential men should apply, stating age, experience, terms and testimonials to Box No. 695, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A M805

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Only those who have worked in Attorneys Office to apply. Messrs. MANGALDAS RIKALAL MEHTA AND CO., Solicitors at 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
22716

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Hardware line. Only capable and influential men should apply stating age, experience, terms and testimonials to Box No. 697, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M807

WANTED—A respectable Hindoo LADY COMPANION with full knowledge of English and Sanskrit for a respectable Hindu family. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 698, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M809

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for a Cotton Mill in Bengal, having good theoretical and practical knowledge and expert in the manufacture of all sorts of fancy goods. Must be hard worker. Apply stating terms and experience to Box No. 692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22698

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a SCIENCE TEACHER in Shree Pratap High School, Bansda. Apply sharp with testimonials to the undersigned stating age, qualification and salary expected. K. L. GOKHALE, C/o Dewan, Bansda State, via Billimora. Bansda, 12th February, 1925.
A 22700

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for the post of qualified ENGINEER for District Local Board, salary and permanent travelling allowance according to qualifications, knowledge and experience of road making essential. Apply with testimonials of qualifications, etc., and stating age and the salary expected to the PRESIDENT District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri.
A 22681

WANTED—A NURSE, possessing certificate in General Nursing, for a period of one year from 22nd March, 1925, to act as Matron of the Female Section. Pay Rs. 150 p.m. with free quarters. Age 30 to 45. Apply with testimonials to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, N. M. Mental Hospital, Naupada, Thana.
A 22697

WANTED—CHIEF DRIVER to take charge of an R.H.P. capacity Diesel Engines (Mirrlees patent). Apply sharp stating age qualifications and experiences with copies of testimonials and salary expected. Preference will be given to one having wide experience in Mirrlees Patent Engines. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Rajkot State Electric Supply Co., Rajkot.
A M791

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GODOWNS TO BE LET for WORKSHOPS and STORING purposes. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C 22615

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N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 inch Carriage. 275 for 30 inch.

	Rs.
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch ...	90
Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75, ...	90
Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types, ...	160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes, ...	175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to ...	200
Mahrati Remington 3, 125, Gujerati, 120 ...	150
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New, ...	160
Corona 2, Improved Model, New, ...	195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223. W.S.

FOR SALE—BIANCHI, 25-40 H.P., seven seater. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Choupaty.
N M804

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—A AUTOMATIC TIME RECORDER for the workshop new or second-hand in good working order. Apply with lowest rate, Box No. 694, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N M797

WANTED—GERMANY CURRENCY MARK NOTES of one lac and under denominations; quote firm offers. T. K. TANA COMPANY, 157/2, Gangadhar Street, Karachi.
N M810

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LAND FOR SALE AT NASIK.—A great Sanitorium, a nice plot of 12 acres of land, bearing revision Survey No. 766 of Nasik is out for sale. Situation:—It is on the main road, leading from Nasik City to Gangafall. Behind this site is located the Maratha Boarding and to its front is the new Nasik Arts College. The site is an excellent one for building any public institution or Bungalow for residency. It is not far away from the city and is well connected by a good road. Apply for terms to B. A. CUMRUDDIN & SONS, Nasik City.
G M800

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
M M797

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

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Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned is the full proprietor of the firm of "Seth Shaligram Jainarayan" at Arvi and is in possession of all the properties of that firm and has been carrying on all the transactions of the firm for the last several years as owner. That one Madangopal Deokaran of Nagpur has recently instigated Musamat Kundanbai, widow of Jainarayan and Musamat Gulab-bai, widow of Ganeshnarayan, who are both residing with him at Nagpur to set up a claim to this property, and from some notices issued by these ladies under the signature of Madangopa Deokaran to certain trading firms, it appears that these ladies have authorised the said Madangopal Deokaran and one Gajadhar to draw hundis and sell goods and do other acts on behalf of the said firm. These ladies have absolutely no right, title, or interest over the properties of the said firm and the authority, if any, given by these ladies to Madangopal and Gajadhar to act on behalf of this firm, is absolutely valueless and ineffectual for the purpose of binding the firm. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that whoever deals with these two ladies or these two men will do so at his own risk and the undersigned refuses to acknowledge any liabilities in connection with those transactions.

GOWARDHANDAS GANESHRAM,
Proprietor of the firm of Shaligram Jainarayan of Arvi, District Wardha.
Arvi.
6th February, 1925. M799

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the BANK OF INDIA, LTD., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1924.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the places of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who vacate their seats by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th February to FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1925, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
Bombay, 28th January, 1925. 22576

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1900.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1902.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large companies throughout India, the Indian States and Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
M798 Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at the ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1925, at 6-30 p.m. All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the SOCIETY are invited to attend.

W. YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Sailors' Home Society.
22692

NOTICE

THE UNITED INDIA LUMBERING, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the United India Lumbering, Ltd., will be held at the Company's Office, 11, Rope Walk Lane, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to safeguard the interests of shareholders, depositors and creditors having regard to the state of affairs of the Company

Dated this 16th day of February, 1925.

By Order of the Board
(Sd.) P. C. MISTRY, Chairman.
(Sd.) M. P. BHARUCHA, Director.
The United India Lumbering, Ltd.
11, Rope Walk Lane, Fort, Bombay.
22711

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1924.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. M. Fox who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 23rd to March 11th, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th February, 1925.

NOTE:—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, or Madras on and after March 23rd to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd February, 1925, to whom Dividend warrants will be posted.
22713

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 225 of 1925.

Re: MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBHOY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons lately residing at Charni Road outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... An adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: AKBERALLY ABDUL-HUSSEIN ADAMJI PEERBHOY. ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBHOY has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section 1X of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 17th day February, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
22714

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 750 OF 1924.

FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW ... Plaintiff.
Versus
ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land, situate on the South side of Princess Street on the estate of The Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of eight hundred square yards or thereabouts together with the Buildings thereon and bounded, on the North by the Princess Street aforesaid, on the East by a passage and on the South and West by Lowhar Chawl Street which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 48, Princess Street on the Princess Street, estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1691, 1770 to 1773 and by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 955 to 957, 1705 and 1114, Street Nos. 195 at 213 and 1 and 2.

The said premises are held under a lease from the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay for a term of 999 years commencing 29th November, 1905 at the yearly rent of Rs. 9.540 calculated at the rate of Rs. 11 annas 14 per 9.6 per square yard.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
22670

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT THANA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sayad Dawood Sayad Mahomed Magrebi (Insolvent) and with the consent of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th day of February 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the insolvent and of the mortgagees in the valuable immoveable property particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of lands or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying, and being at Mauje Panchpakhadi, Kasbe Thana, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Salsette, Thana District and entered in the village revenue books and the record of rights of the village of Panchpakhadi as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pardi No.	Pot No.	Area (Gunthas) mest.	Assessment
451	105	0	1	0-29½	Rs. 2-9-0
2400	0	1	0	0-13½	Rs. 0-8-0
				0-39½	Rs. 2-8-0

and all which land is bounded on or towards the East by the land of Miya Panwalla now in the possession of Sorabji Dongriwalla and also by the land of Dawood Rebeni, on or towards the West by public road and beyond that by the property of Samasel Moosa on or towards the South by the wada of Samasel Moosa and on or towards the North by water course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Purushottamrai and Co., solicitors, at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL
continues
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S
Comedy drama
"THE HEN-PECKED HUSBAND",
every reel full of
!! FUN ——— FASHION ——— LAUGHTER!!
Daily four shows:—
at 5, 7, 9, & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Sat: Sunday & Xmas day at 3 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10
CHARLES RAY
IN
THE COURTSHIP
OF
MYLES STANDISH.

A tremendous dramatic picture, thrilling, romantic and adventurous of America in the making. The most famous romance told amid the perils of the sea and the terrors of the Indians.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices Rs. 2-4, 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9 30 A. M. AND 1. P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

MAJESTIC CINEMA
Presents THIS WEEK
The Deccan Pictures Corporation's New Historical Picture
PRABHAVATI.
Time and Rates as Usual.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
On Wednesday, the 18th February 1925 at 8-30 P.M.
"A Special Benefit performance" in aid of "The National Medical College."
SWAYAMVAR.
On Saturday, the 21st February 1925 at 3 P.M.
A MATINEE PERFORMANCE for Shivaratri Holiday
DRAUPADI.
On Sunday, the 22nd February 1925 at 3 P.M
EKACHA-PYALA
Manager.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
The Great Universal Picture
"THE TURMOIL"
(7 Reels.)

The little girl next door was not too proud to sell her piano to keep going, but she was too proud to accept millions as a fortune-grabber and that's the splendid Americanism of

The man-in-the-street knows the self-made bull-headed father of this American family like a book and will eat him up and chuckle for more.

Perfectly staged and beautifully photographed, a delight to both eye and mind.

The Programme includes the International News.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END
Cinema—New Churney Road.

UNPRECEDENTED RUSH!

The Great Picture has attracted record crowds during the last four days at the new palatial Picture House at Dhobi Talao.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

The Management tender their apology to the numerous families who had to go back disappointed owing to the continuous rush of huge crowds. The Magnificent Visualization of the World's Greatest Story.

"AFTER SIX DAYS"

8 Reels—featuring Moses and the Ten Commandments has indeed spread a hypnotic spell over Cinema Patrons of the City.

To-night: 5-15; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 664.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 719
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 704.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 109.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 104.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.77 3/8.
London—Paris Frcs 91.63.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.88.
London—Rome Liras 116.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Closed steady.

London, Feb. 16.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4/6/10 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/4 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 17

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand	679
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	218 1/2
Japan	109 3/4
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

London, Feb. 16.

Rentes 3 per cent. 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver India bought small amount. Steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 16.

Stockholm	17.71
Christiania	31.80
Amsterdam	11.86
Switzerland	24.81
Belgium	24.26
Athens	388.60
Prague	161.00

The Bombay mails of 31 st ultimo has been delivered here to-day.

London, Feb. 16

Exchange on London in Paris	91.15
—Do—in Germany	20,047,00m
—Do—in Italy	116.17

New York, Feb. 16

Demand Bills 4.77-25.

STOCKS ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1968/90 £90 1/4 plus 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £ 93 3/4 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1029/47 £ 101 9/16 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £ 79 5/16 minus 7/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. 102 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £ 107 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 58 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 ½ per cnet 49 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling loan) 69 1/2 plus 1/8
Government Securities. 3 per cent unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 16.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 19 1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Sovereigns Ready 14/0/3.
Sovereigns Forward 13/15/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/2/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/1/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/15.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/11.

London, Feb. 16

Bar gold ready s. 86/10.
Silver ready d. 32/4.
Silver forward d. 32/3.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady: India bought for shipment. Very little business doing. We expect prices to remain at about the present level or a little higher.

GOLD

Bombay, February 17.

Ready:—22-2-0
Vaida. Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 66 15
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 98/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/14.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs 106/9
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—Steady Market.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Bank's selling T T Ready 31/32.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/32.
Bank's selling T T February 15/16.
Bank's buying T T February 1/8.
Bank's selling T T March 7/8.
Bank's buying T T March 15/16.
Bank's selling T T April 23/32.
Bank's buying T T April 7/8.
Bank's selling T T May 23/32.
Bank's buying T T May 15/16.
Bank's selling T T June 21/32.
Bank's buying T T June 25/32.
Bank's selling T T July 5/8.
Bank's buying T T July 3/4.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 6—6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/2—7 per cent.
3 months 6 1/2—7 per cent.
6 months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1400, India Bank 78/8, Central 35/4, Eastern 85.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 440, Advance 85, Bombay Cotton 515, Bombay Dyeing 1162/8, Century 538/12, Central 545, Colaba Land 161/4, Coorla 155, Crescent 256/4, Currim 442/8, Dawn 710, E. D. Sassoon 1/12, Elphinstone 37/8, Fazulbhoy 1080, Gokak 110, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 397/8, Kaiserchand 165, Khatau 130, Kohinoor 1250, Laxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavji 395, Mathuradas 270, Meyer Sassoon 137/8, New Great 437/8, New City 302/8, Pabaney 380, Pearls 982/8, Phoenix 580, Simplex 245, Standard 1550, Swadeshi 645, Tata Mill 240, Vishnu Cotton 1770.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 502/8, Alcock 235, B. Burma 335, B. Burma N. I. 81/4, Bt. Burma Pet 5/6 B. Tramway 181/14, Bombay Steam 86/4, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insurance 15/8, Shivrajpur 55, Tata Iron Ord. 24, Tata Iron Defd. 63 12, Tata Hyro 965, Scindia Steam 7/12.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank	£ 150
Chartered Bank	£ 22
National Bank	£ 47
P. and O. Bank	£ 11 5/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/2

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 16.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April Sellers 16 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot, February 17 3/4.
Tone:—Firm with good demand.

BARLEY

London, Feb. 16.

Karachi Barley March/April Sellers 46/

Fagan	22-1-6	22-1-9
Chaitra	22-1-6	22 1 6

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—4—6
Chaitr 0—6 0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, February 17.

Ready.—73-15-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest At 6 p.m
Maha	73-14-0		73-15-
Fagan	73-9-0		73-12-0

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 1—2—0
Chaitr 1—12—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Feb. 17.

A further drop of 7 to 9 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on some long liquidation. The undertone of the market was very steady. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 11 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Market chiefly influenced by March liquidation and weakness in security tone of market good."

As regards our market we do not look for much change from the recent quiet but steady markets with only unimportant fluctuations. Arrivals still continue to be disappointing and so long as there is no pressure of actual cotton in our market the price for Broach is not likely to give way to any extent.

Broach cotton is at present only arriving here in very small quantities but the quality is excellent, and we look for a good demand from Exporters especially Japan. The export demand at the moment is very limited, but the local mills are following a hand-to-mouth policy and are very sparely stocked, so that they must sooner or later come out to secure their requirements.

Although a slight set-back was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened unchanged at Rs. 463 1/2 for fully good M.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar operators were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 465. At about this level, other Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the prices gave way to Rs. 464 and the Bazar closed at Rs. 464 1/2 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 464 and closed quiet at Rs. 462 at 6 p.m. on selling by Commission Houses and Exporters.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 460 and improved to Rs. 461 1/2 on buying by Shroffs. On scattered selling the market gave way to Rs. 461 and closed at Rs. 461 1/2. Fully good M.G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 398 and Rs. 400 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday and the demand from Exporters and Millwalas was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 17.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	462
Fully Good Bengal March	..	396 1/2
" " " May	..	397 1/2
Fine Oomra .. March	..	457 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 17.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	425	415	400
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	492	482	472
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	484	474	464
M. G. Khandesh	472	465	447

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 17.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	464
Fully Good Bengal March	..	398
" " " May	..	399
Fine Oomra .. March	..	461

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

New York Market, 16th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.28	Mar.		24.19	—09
24.60	May	24.45—15	24.52	—08
24.85	July.		24.78	—07
24.73	Oct.		24.64	—09

Telegraphic Market advices:—Small market but very steady.

May highest 24.52 (12-05 p.m.); lowest 24.40 (1-59 p.m.) range .18 points.

Liverpool Market, 16th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.31	Mar.	13.28—03	13.26—05	13.20	—11
13.36	May	13.33—03		13.25	—11
13.38	July.			13.28	—10
13.24	Oct.			13.14	—10
Egyptian					
31.90	May			31.00	—90
30.05	July			29.15	—90

Telegraphic market advices:—Scattered long liquidation. American selling.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.77; o Monday 4.77 1/8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	13.27	—.01
May	13.31	—.05
July	13.35	—.03
October	13.20	—.04
Egyptians:—		
March	32.75	—.75
May	31.50	—.40
July	29.65	—.40

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O.
Liverpool:—

March	13.20	—.11
May	13.25	—.11
July	13.28	—.10
October	13.14	—.10

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 10 Bale
Mid. Americans Spot Fair inquiry 13.52
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 34.80
New York 11 A.M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

March	24.11
May	24.45
July	24.70
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
March	24.12
May	24.46
July	24.71
New Odleans 10 a.m.—	
March	24.14
May	24.66

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 17.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	..
"	Fine M.G.	410/15	..
"	F.G.M.G. 395/90	..	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G.	410/15	..
"	F.G.M.G. 385/90	..	..
Punjab Americans	MG.	..	..
Wardha-Hingh.	Fine M.G.	450/55	470/73 ..
Nagpur	.. .. ..	450/55	470/73 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	440	460 ..
Pulgaon ..	" "	450	460/65 ..
Dhamangaon	" "	440	450/55 ..
Amraoti ..	" "	435/45	455/60 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	"	435/45	450/55 ..
Mulkapur	" "	415/20	440/45 ..
Khandesh	" "	420/25	440 ..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	.. March
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	485/95 485
" Fully Good	"	..	.. 473
Muthia	Fine "	..	.. ..
"	F.G.M.G.	415/20	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	.. ..
Westerns	"	475/95	.. ..
"	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	475/95	.. ..
Cambodia	"	545	.. ..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C
Liverpool:—

February	13.18	—.11
March	13.20	—.11
April	13.19	—.12
May	13.25	—.11
June	13.24	—.10
July	13.28	—.10
August	13.23	—.10
September	13.19	—.19
October	13.14	—.10
November	13.09	—.10
December	13.06	—.10
January	13.08	—.11
February	13.00	—.11

Tone:—Quiet but Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

February	32.65	—1.05
March	32.15	—1.05
April	31.00	—1.10
May	31.00	—.90
June	30.25	—.90
July	29.15	—.90
August	28.51	—.49
September	27.25	—.85
October	26.15	—.80
November	23.40	—.20
December	22.70	—.20
January	22.40	—.20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Scinde:—	
Good	10.65
Fully Good	11.05
Fine	11.45
Bengal:—	
Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Oomra:—	
Good	11.30
Fully Good	11.70
Fine	12.10
Broach:—	
Good	11.20
Fully Good	11.60
Fine	12.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 16

Cotton:—

Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports	32,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	26,000
Day's Exports to Continent	64,000
Futures at New York:—	
March	24.19 —.09
May	24.52 —.08
July	24.78 —.07
October	24.64 —.09
Spot Cotton at New York	24.45 —.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.35 —.10
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	24.28 —.05
May	24.35 —.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22 1/8
Demand Bills	4.77.25
Silver Foreign mined	68 3/8

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 16

Features at New York:—

March	24.19	—.09
May	24.52	—.08
July	24.78	—.07
October	24.64	—.09

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 16

Barletta Russo—68 ½ lbs. Feb/Mar Sellers 70/-
Rosario Santa Fe 64 lbs. Feb/Mar Sellers 71/-
Tone:—Argentine Wheat opened firm and dearer but closed easier.
Australian Feb./Mar. Sellers at 69/6 closed steady.
Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar Sellers 63/-
Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar value 62/-
Tone:—Market closed steady.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 17.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	440	440	
Bombay Cotton	515	515	
Bombay Dyeing	1167-8-70-62-8	60-1165	
Century	537-8-35	32-8-538-12	
Nagpur	542-8-41-4-43-12	40-645	
Colaba	160-62-8	161-4	
Crescent	253-12-55	256-4	
Indore	397-8-93-12-96-4	398-12	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	433-12-27-8-32-8	314-437-8	
Pearl	597-8-601-4	600-606-4	
Phoenix	585	585	
Bharucha	170	170	
Complex	232-8-42-8	240-4	
Swan	1200	1200	
Swadeshi	645	645	
Pabni	375	380	
Fazal	1067-8-77-8-72-8	75-1080	
Mathuradas	269	270	
Tata Mill	237-8	240	
Globe	51-4	51-4	
Mysore	125	125	
Madhavji	395-90-95	90-395	
Finlay	850	850	
Gokak	110	110	
Edward Sassoon	135	135	
Meyer Sassoon	137	137-8	
Alcock	957-8-62-8	962-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	332-8	335	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	101-14	101-14	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	80	85	
Bundi Cement	9-4	9-8	
Central E. Mining ..	38-8	23-8	
Indian Cement	55	51-4	
Tata Steel Ordy.	24-12-24-4	23-28-12	
Tata Steel Defd.	60-56-4-57-8	55-63-12	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 17.

(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	64 0 0	9 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	63 0 0	9 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	67 0 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 13 0	11 5 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 14 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 7 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	69 0 0	13 15 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	63 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	60 0 0	12 6 0
Poppyseed White ..	13 10 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts	61 0 0	12 0 0
Mowrasced	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	48 0 0	6 13 0
Castoraced	68 0 0	13 10 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready		5 6 6
Delivery	16 0 0	..
Jira	Rs. a. p.	
Forward	8 6 6	
Wheat, May	14 1 3	
Linseed, May		

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags F/M Sellers £ 24 3/4
Tone:—Poor demand and prices were lower. Closed steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April sellers 49/9
May/August Sellers 49 5/8

London, Feb. 16.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was quiet with re-sellers and rather cheaper. Feb/Mar closed at £ 22 5/8
Cottonseed Bombay Feb/Mar sellers £10 5/8
Castorseed Bombay Feb/sellers £23 3/4
Rapeseed Feb/Mar paid closed firm and dearer at £ 19 5/8
Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria for Feb/Mar shipment to Hamburg at £ 19 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb 16.

Fine White Java C and F Calcuttta:—
Jan/Feb nominal 20/6
June/July Sellers 16/10 1/2
July/September Sellers 16/6
Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—
July/September Sellers 16/8 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi:—
July/September Sellers 16/9 1/2

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Ready Prices have ruled steady with very little demand as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 5200 bags.

Our Forward Market ruled steady to-day around yesterday's closing levels. Price for Feb/March Shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar record a rise of 2d. per cwt. other positions remaining unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/2 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Aug Sept Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October/Nov./Dec. Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/13 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 19 per cwt. F.B.H.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 17.

Apollo Mill ..	17-8	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone ..	37-8	Madras United ..	570
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee ..	10	Laxmi Cotton ..	4750
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton ..	1745
Indian Dy & Bg	227-8	Western India ..	880
Indian Mfg. ..	930	Wadia Woollen Mill	3-8
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-12	Sassoon Silk ..	587-8
Indian Woln Mill	18	Sassoon Cotton ..	41-4
Currimbhoy Mill	630	Shoolapur	19500
Kilachand ..	6	Standard Mill ..	1650
Kooria Mill ..	155	Hindoostan Mill..	1500
Kasturchand ..	160	Hyderabad ..	2640
Khatidesh Mill.	2250	Tata Power Elec.	208
Khatau Mill ..	127-8	Punjab Cement ..	2-8
Gold Mohur ..	81	Bombay Flour ..	78
Jamshed Mill ..	135	Union Flour ..	22-8
Jivraj Baloo ..	600	Oriental Life ..	650
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill ..	60	New India	14-12
New City	305	Jupiter Ins. ..	5-3
Pioneer	21-4	Great India ..	10
Premier	37-8	Scindia Steam ..	7-8
Presidency ..	70	Bradbury Mills	600
Bradbury Mills	600	Eastern Chemical	11-12
Bombay Inland.	16	Port Canning ..	600
Baria	15	Bay Telephone	30
Madhavji	130	" Uganda ..	50
Madhavdas Saldis	30	" Burma New	41-4
Mancekji Petit.	2050	Bx. Burma Petrol	5-3
		Tata Oil	115

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine.—The General Manager reports as follows:—

During the month of January 29,006 tons of ore were mined. 28,350 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 10,011 tons of leady concentrates. 18,695 tons of lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 5,349 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were:—

4,553 tons Refined Lead.
470,909 ozs. Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 41,000 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 1,826 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying 12,5 ozs. Silver 5.8 per cent. 42.6 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 300 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter byproducts and 1,388 tons Copper Ore. 200 tons Antimonial lead were also produced.

The tonnage of ore mined includes 2,216 tons high grade ore which with 426 tons stock were smelted and are included in the figures of 18,695 tons of lead-bearing material smelted.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/-

RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th February, 1925.

Cotton	21782 Bales.
Wheat	13887 Cwts
Linseed	5449 "
Rapeseed etc.	2498 "
Gingellyseed	2093 "
Poppyseed	1 "
Groundnuts	9340 "
Castorseed	8226 "
Rice	5068 "
Myrabollams	3047 "
Cottonseed	16177 "
Mowrasced	NH
Gram	2516 "
Juwar	147 "
Masur	730 "
Barley	332 "
Bajri	4654 "
Coal	630 Tons.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £ 68½
Standard Copper G M B £ 65
Copper Braziers £ 84
Yellow Metal 8 1/8
Hard Spelter 30½
Corrugated Sheets £ 17 1/4
Tin Blocks 235 1/4

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE MANTON PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 2-45 p.m.
FOOTPEDAL 1
QUIRA 2
DUGALD DALGETTY 3

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—5 Fur. 3-15 p.m.
HISHAN 1
MIGHTY 2
MOZAN 3

THE COMBERMERE PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 3-45 p.m.
DOLLARINA 1
ARROWY 2
MOTU PROPRIO 3

THE RANDWICK PLATE. About 1½ miles 4-15 p.m.
BHAWANI TALWAR 1
FUN OF THE FAYRE 2

THE COLABA CUP. Div. I.—1 Mile 4-45 p.m.
RAKINGS 1
GOLDEN TOR 2
NIGHT WATCHMAN 3

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—1 Mile 5-15 p.m.
PLYMOUTH ROCK 1
HARRY TATE 2
JOE'S LUCK 3

THE COLABA CUP. Div. II.—1 Mile. 5-45 p.m.
ORMISTON 1
GOLDEN VISION 2
STORMONT 3

THE COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 6-15 p.m.
SILVER STREAK 1
MARSHAL PETAIN 2
KANDINAVA 3

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

The unexpected happened to-day when the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and the Royal Engineers, Poona, met in the second game of the semi-final round of the Aga Khan Hockey Toudnament. After their victory over the B. B. R. F. A., it was generally thought the Shrips would not have much difficulty in disposing of the Engineers. As it turned out the Engineers held the upper hand throughout both periods of the game and at no time were the Shrops, to the surprise of most people, able to dominate the situation. It appeared at first as if the Shropshires were a bit 'off' their game and it would require a goal scored against them to rouse them into activity. The first ten minutes were uneventful but the Engineers soon began to get the upper hand. Several visits to the Shropshire twentyfive turned out blank, but at length, Goddon, the Engineer inside-left got an opening and succeeded in beating the goalie. The Regiment now made several good efforts to equalise but Logan the Engineer right-back always cleared in time. The effort, however, did not last and soon the Engineers were again attacking and a nice centre from the outside-right gave Gordon another opening and the second goal was registered against the Shropshires. At half time the Engineers led by two goals to love.

The second period opened well and for time the ball was in the Engineers' territory where several corners were forced but nothing came of them. Returning from one of these the Engineers again tested the Shropshire goalie whom the inside-left beat for the third time. Not long after Hastings sent in the fourth from a centre by the outside-left.

In the last few minutes of the game the Regiment rallied and Lt. Rees scored their only goal after a good run. The whistle went shortly after with the score:—

Royal Engineers 4 goals.
K. S. L. I. 1 goal.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

C. H. SCHOOL AND HINDU GYM. DRAW.

On the Hindu Gymkhana ground, the Cathedral High School shared points with the home team, the score being one goal each. The Hindu attack which was without Kothare could make little impression upon the School defence. Brandish scored the only goal for the Cathedral in the first half, the Hindus equalised just before half time. Play in the second moiety was fairly even, the School getting slightly the better of things, but no more goals were scored.

The teams were:—

C. H. School:—Gattan; Mahar and Flight; Simon, Hodgkinson and Cornwall; Seton Smith, Spilling, Gilder, Brendish and Solomon.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Rane; Pathare and Shete; Jayakar, Bhiwankar and Gupta; Rane, Naik, Dalaya, Paranjpe and Jayakar.

Referee:—A. Bocarro and C. D'Souza.

RACE TIPS

By

VOX STELLARUM

Achieve Success Every Race-Day. See the results of at least 2 last Race-Meetings, and then Convince Yourself.

WED'S. C'RDS SCORE 6
SAT'S CARDS SCORE 7

NEXT CARD WILL BE READY at 10 A. M. 18th TO-DAY—Only Rs. 25/-a Card.

As Usual, SUCCESS GUARANTEED. Otherwise, MONEY REFUNDED.

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HIGH DIVIDENDS.

Jovial-173/- Duckbird-102/- Cossack-130/-.

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Several certainties Wins and Places.

TO-DAY

A well paying Card.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
10), Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

WILL AUSTRALIANS WIN?

104 RUNS AND 6 WKTS. IN HAND.

MELBOURNE, Feb 17

Australia were all out in their first innings against England in the Fourth Test Match for 269. Taylor making 86 and Gregory 38. Two hundred and seventy-nine runs behind England's first innings score, the home team followed on and made another bad start losing three wickets for 64. Taylor and Ryder made a valuable stand, adding 69 for the fourth wicket. At the close of the play. Australia had made 175 for four wickets in their second innings.—Reuter's Special.

JOEL'S XI VS. ORANGE FREE STATE

BLOEMFONTEIN, Feb. 16.

The match between Joel's Eleven and the Orange Free State ended in a draw. Joel's batting first made 442 runs, Tyldesley scoring 96, and Jameson 133. The home team replied with 384 runs, Coen contributing 103. Further play was abandoned owing to rain.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

Second Division:—Clapton Orient one, Stockport one.

Third Division Southern Section:—Charlton nil, Swansea nil.

Aberdare two, Brentford one.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

In the Rugby Union to-day Crosskeys beat Camborne by six points to nil, and the match between Portsmouth Services and Bristol was not played.

S. C. REPLAY.

In Scottish Cup replay Solway Star beat Vale of Leven by two goals to nil at Glasgow.—Reuter.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

The Western India Tennis Tournament opened on Tuesday, when 15 matches in Singles and 4 in Doubles were decided.

The following were the results:—

SINGLES.

R. B. Hunt W.-O. N. H. Fairplay.
Annett beat Murphy 6—0, 6—2.
Brough beat Chalam 6—1, 6—4.
Forsyth W.-O. Bean.
Golikeri W.-O. Jeejeebhoy.
Tamagaki beat Khatau 6—0, 6—0.
Bennett beat McLeod 7—5, 6—2.
Pitt beat Barday 6—1, 6—1.
Gonsalves beat Warner 6—3, 6—3.
Raja Iyer beat Vartak 6—3, 6—3.
Tomonaga beat Khardekar 6—2, 6—0.
H. LeRoy W.-O. J. A. D. Naoroji.
Woodehouse beat R. A. D. Naoroji 6—1, 2—6, 6—0.
D. Kamoto beat F. H. Mehta 6—0, 6—0.
Banyan beat David 6—3, 6—1.

DOUBLES.

O. Kamoto and Fox beat Gole and Mehendele 6—2, 6—2.
Dr. Tata and Dastur beat Major Lucas and Major Nethersole 6—3, 10—8
E. Reid and Travers beat Liladhar and Yasin 6—2, 6—2.
Allana and Perreira beat Patil and Mehta 6—4, 6—0.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

BOMBAY GYM. COURTS AT 4-45 P.M.

No. 6—J. Stuart Milne and Bean vs. Gole and Vartak.
No. 8—Wand and Capt. Bowen vs. Barraclough and Murphy.
No. 5—Fairley and Harvey vs. Komomura and Okazuki.
No. 4—Soman vs. Allana.
No. 7—Mrs. Portlock vs. Mrs. Olga Smith.
No. 3—Miss Phillips vs. Mrs. Turner.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS AT 4-15 P.M.

No. 1—Annett and Pitt vs. Patil and Another followed by Mrs. Row and Wagle vs. Miss Evans and Tomanaga.
No. 4—D. Wadia and A. Wadia vs. Capt. Bennett and LeRoy followed by Mrs. Waud and Bennett vs. Mrs. Lilley and Raja Iyer.
No. 2—Morley Fox vs. M. Take followed by Miss Tata and Naoroji vs. Mrs. Hunt and Brough.
No. 5—N. F. Naoroji and Raja Iyer vs. S. H. Mehta and F. H. Mehta followed by Lady Tata and Okamoto vs. Mrs. McEwans and Naoroji.
No. 6—Gonsalves and Kolhoff vs. Khardekar and Another followed by Mrs. Cooper and Gonsalves vs. Mrs. Clayton and Annett.
Okamoto vs. Forsyth (in reserve).

On the Queen's Road Courts all the first matches will begin at 4-15 p.m. Competitors in the second match should be present at 4-45 and the reserve at 5-30 p.m.

KOHAT CLOTHING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Collections amounting to Rs. 1309 have already been acknowledged through your columns, and the writer has now in his possession two receipts from the Hindu Sabha, Rawalpindi, saying that they have received khaddar worth Rs. 1307-4-3 i.e. over 2600 yards for distribution amongst Kohat refugees. Since then, the following collections are made:—Bai Vasanbai widow of Monji Liladhar Rs. 100; Messrs. Harsukhdas Jodhraj Rs. 101; Ratilal and Co., Rs. 51; Dosa Hirji Rs. 51; Lalubhai Amichund Rs. 51 Gopalji Ramji, Jutha Bhai Ramchandra and Purshotam Pujabhai each Rs. 25; Parelkar Rs. 15, Lila Dhar Ruttonsey and V. N. Nadkarni each Rs. 10; Mrs. F.S. Bharucha and family Rs. 31; Danda Rs. 5 in all Rs. 500 for which khadi will be sent to Pindi.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Rs. 10/-

Will bring you a very nice piece of our SILK SUITING (3¼ yds. x 54") for 1 Suit — Sure to please you For samples enclose /4/- in Stamps.

BENARES SILK MANUFACTURING Co.,
BENARES CANTT. M, 684.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1071-23—Motichand and D. Rusiklal Kisondas Seth, vs Dayabhai Maganlal Khandwalla, Khandwalla and C.
1904-23—Khandwalla and C. Kasabhai Haji Hasam and another, vs Dayabhay Maganlal and others, Motichand and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

896-23—Little and Co, Dhairyasingh Gordhandas and another, Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas and others, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P.
2218-23—Motichand and D. The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tarmahomed, Mulla and M.
79-23—Dastur and Co, Shamsudin Gulam Husein—Sadakally Kikabhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4558-23—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Pranjiwandas and ors, Mulla and M.
1562-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramaneck v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.
2896-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.
2-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
3245-23—In Person ,Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji, Unwalla P and P.
3354-23—Malvi M R and C. Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.
713-23—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co, Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
3451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and H.
2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamram and others, Harriram Chutanram, Sonderdas and Co.
3384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizabai and another, Thakoredas and D.
4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanhadibai and onther, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.
2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.
3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Huragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J, Amarchand and M.
3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.
1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.
626-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.
944-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.
3355-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotam Nathubhai Parvatibai and others, Thakoredas and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2337-24—Payne and Co., Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor v Firoz Faredoon Daboo Vachha and Co.
1443-24—Rustomji and G. Bhagwandas Rupchand v Shivavax C Cambatta, Mulla and M.
2345-24—Crawford B and Co., McKenzies Ltd and Co v R A Cooper, Mulla and M.
2426-24—Kanga and Co., Pranlal Tribhowandas v Goculdas Damoder and another, Madhavji and Co.
1768-24—Little and Co, Simon Salomer and anr v Sarabai and ors, Chubb and Co.
4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and ors, Craigie B and C, Thakoredas and D.
755-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and anr, Thakoredas and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

3385-24—Crawford B and Co, Gill and Co v Ramdans Lachmandas, Payne and Co.
3708-24—Hiralal and Co, Balchand Ugerchand v Sevaram Radhakison, Khandwalla and Ch.
3954-24—Kanga and Co, Jesingbhai Balabhai v Nathalal Dayaldas, Surajmal and Co.
1838-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Manibai and ors v Kanji Dharamsy and Co and ors, Dabholker and J, Mehta L and Co.
2686-24—Little and Co, W Royle and anr v Dossabhoy Pestonji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
920-24—Dabholker and J, Vithaldas Jugjiwan v Kanji Purshotam, Ferreira and V.
1283-24—Ferreira and V, Kanji Purshotam v Hansraj Jugjiwan and ors, Dabholker and J.
4248-24—Shroff and L, Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy v The G I P Rly Co. Little and Co.
4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth v Navalchand Amulakchand, Amarchand and M.
4471-23—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors, Dharamsy D and Co, Kanga and Co.
3863-24—Jhavery and Co, Gopaldas Kanaialal Vallabhdas Ranchhoddas Shroff, Chitnis K and M.
2116-24—Shroff and L, A M Nagarmiya v Bhagwanji Mulji Joshi, Ramanlal and H.
2182-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Vehmi v Chaganlal Mulchand and another, Manchershaw and N.
1428-24—Tyabji D and Co, Jayantilal Harjiwandas v Goculdas Dewji and others, Dikshit M and Co.
2012-24—Vrajlal and Co., Chaganlal Hiralal v Madhavdas Goculdas Kapadia, Mulla and M.
3571-24—Wadia G and Co., B Meyer and Co v Hukumchand Kallianji, Mohile P and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3283-22—Khandwalla and Chh. Magam D, Venkatesaram Chhotalal Kothari and Co, Amin and D.
351-22—Thakoredas and Co, Tarabai v Nagsi Punja and anr, Surajmal and Co.
4865-22—Surajmal and Co, Surajmal B Mehta v Tarabai, Thakoredas and Co.
2066-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and anr v Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1043-22—Motichand and D, Goluram Radhakison v Bharmal Shripal, Malvi M R and Co.
4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patel, The Anglo-Indian Colonial Navigation Co Ltd, Bhishanker K and G.
65-22—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkabai Vadantram, Dattatraya Damodar Tamanker and another, Jamsedji R and D, In Person.
69-22—Mulji P P, Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.
212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dataji Walkar and another, Judah and S.
258-23—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kallianji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.
270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.
367-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.
501-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan, Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.
410-23—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.
427-22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.
459-22—Rustomji and G. Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.
573-22—Mehta L and Co., Kakubhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.
580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co.
4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.
169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.
1700-22—Amin and D, Vithaldas Manchand, vs Mohanlal Sarupchand and another, Malvi M R and Co.
420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co
4630-22—N C Dalal and Co Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
479-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co
1132-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.
502-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and C.
4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.
76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.
5009-22—Jehangir G and B, Bhikhaiji and another, vs Pestonji Nuserwanji Surati and others, Matubhai J and M, In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER

(In Court.)

Re Indian Company's Act Re. F F Gordon Ltd (in Liquidation), Kanga and Co v D Padamji and Co (Creditors), N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Merwanji K and Co., Motichand and D, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1456-24—Motichand and D, Hiralal Bakoredas and others v Hatimbhai Gulamhusein and another.

FOR TAKING CONSENT TERMS ON RECORD

4742-24—Soonderdas and Co, Javerbai widow, vs Sachikant Chabildas, Kanga and Co, Vrajlal and Co

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

866-24—Shroff and L. Kaikhasru Hormusji and Co v C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.
3072-24—Thakoredas and Co, P Jamnadas and Co, Pethaji Halaji, Soonderdas.
3486-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Ramdas, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji Kanga and Co.
9-25—Kanga and Co., Amratlal Mavji v Hariprasad Purnanand, Khandwalla and Co.
3909-24—Judah and S, Meyer Nissim v Abdul Aziz Raji Tyeb, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSES.

2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramasukh, Raichand Gangaram and others, Paralker and R.
1573-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowan vs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.
2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.
3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co
2789-24—Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.
1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Hoos v Ramabai, Captain and V.
1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.
2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.
3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.
3506-24—Manohar and Co, Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L. Rele and Co
3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.
3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v. Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors., Crawford B and Co.
4548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co
1077-24—Dastur and Co, Loolvabibi widow and another, Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wadid and another, Payne and Co.

SHRI SANATAN VAIDIC DHARMODDHARINI SABHA.

The public meeting of the Shri Sanatan Vaidic Dharmoddharini Sabha was held at Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, in the premises of Bavabhai Achalji's dispensary, on the 5th instant, when Shriyut Aayurvedacharya Shri Balashankar Bavabhai Achalji presided, and the following resolutions were passed:

That this meeting congratulates the Maharaja of Alvar for exiling the party who made propaganda for widow remarriage and who married a widow in the State. By putting this force into practice the said Maharaja has cited the example amongst the other kingdoms where the state chiefs will act according to the path taken by this Maharaja, and also congratulates the advisers of the Maharaja of Alvar.

The second Kathiawar Parishad was held at Bhavnagar in the last month when the Sanatan Pravartak Dharma-sabha made propaganda and delivered several lectures in several parts of the city and advised the people of Bhavnagar not to take part in this parishad if the workers of the same sabha would allow the untouchables to sit with the inhabitants of Bhvnagar. This institution congratulates the workers of the Sanatan Dharma Pravartak Sabha that they led the people of the city and showed their valour in the above parishad that many of the inhabitants of Bhavnagar took oath not to attend the Kathiawar parishad for the above reason which is against the principles of our Shastras and Vedas.

Mirza Mahmed Ahmad Khalifatul, head of the Ahmadiyya Community in a press statement strongly condemns the Afghan Government for stoning to death two innocent Ahmadiyya shop-keepers.

The Governor of Burma has given a donation of Rs. 1,500 in response to the Viceroy's appeal for the Leprosy Relief Fund.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17.

Singu, Nelson, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18.

Sicilia, Davis, Shanghai.
Havildar, Palmer, Calcutta
Karapara, Bannehr, Durban.
Bandra, Lindon, Busreh.

LOADING.

Feb. 17.

Steamer Steelville for Antwerp.
Steamer City of Milan for Antwerp.
Steamer Arabistan for Antwerp.

S S Singu:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Singu, 1919 tons, Captain J Nelson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Co's China and Japan mail steamer Sicilia, 4172 tons, Captain H C Davis, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Havildar:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Havildar, 3086 tons, Captain H W Palmer, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karapara, 3722 tons, Captain V O Bannehr, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J G Lindon, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, February 17, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
4 Japan, 3837 Cal. 18/2 M M & Co.
5 Amur Maru 4823 Kobe, N.F. O S Kaisha.
6 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 27/2 Graham Trading Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 17/2, N Y Kaisha.
9 Braunfels 3558, Leith N.F. T M & Co.
12 Sommelsdijk, Calcutta, not fixed, E D Sassoon and Co.
16 Corsinia, 2,848 Hull, 24/2, T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ariosto, 2768, Antwerp, N F, J F and Co.
2 Reichenfels, 2,919 K'chi, 26/2, L Edwards and Co.
6 Shinnoh Maru 3595, Basra, 20/2 O S Kaisha.
7 Nagpore, 3,226, Japan, 26/2, M M and Co.
9 Aleppo 2520, Hull, 25/2 K W & Co
10 & 11 Tarantia 3201 L'pool 20/2 Graham Trading Co, Ltd.
12 & 13 Neidenfels. 1745 K'chi, 18/2. L. Edwards Ltd.
14 Barjora, Busrah, 25/2, M M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Shensei Maru, 3,403, Kobe, 28/2, N Y Kaisha.
B Penang Maru 3215 Japan 25/2 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Indus Maru, Kobe, 1/3, O S Kaisha.
F Garmula, 3,234, NF, NF., M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macquarie due about 1st March, Agent J F Co.
City of Simla, about 23rd February. Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February. Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March. Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March. Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March. Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 23rd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Valencia due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Knowsley Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trantenfels due about 27th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon due about 19th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Atua due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 6th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March, Agent L T Co
Cracovia due about 18th February, Agent L T Co.
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.
Anfora due about 21st February, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gauge due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Auckland due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sandon Hall due about 6th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kosmo due about 16th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 3rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

S S Morioka Maru due about 18th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shaka Maru due about 24th February Agent O S Kaisha.
Takoma Maru due about 25th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 25th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 28th February, Agent N Y Kaisha
S S Hevin Maru due about 3rd March Agent N Y Kaisha

FROM CHINA.

Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 17.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—1000 cwts myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros; 120 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

For New York:—201 cwts gum kadaya, S Khetsey and Co; 100 cwts gum ghatty, D Mawjee and Co.

For Boston:—100 cwts gum ghatty, D Mawjee and Co.

For Marseilles:—15000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 58 cwts Persian saleb, J W E Ghadiah; 2000 cwts castor seed, 2000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Arabistan for London:—20 cwts cardamoms, R S Tata and Co; 12 bales cow hides tanned, C Rahimtoola and Sons; 4000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 20 cwts bees wax, 73 cwts turmeric, 90 bales senna leaves, S D Bassons; 475 cwts gum tragacanth, A Nemazee and Co; 234 cwts almonds, H M S Shustry.

For Hamburg:—6 cwts gum tragacanth, A Nemazee and Co.

S S Aleppo for Hull:—9600 cwts groundnuts, 2000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts castor seed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—90 bales cotton, M Dharamsi Mfg Co Ltd; 25 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 190 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co; 20 bales goat hair, Abas Shustry; 50 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste Co; 20 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi; 5 bales wool, M Mangalchand; 30 bales wool, K Eskhabdas; 33 bales wool, R Virchand; 20 bales wool, V Oomersey; 167 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5 bales wool, Meyer Nissim.

For Glasgow:—117 bundles shooks, 19 bundles hoops, 10 casks empty casks with heads, J E Jowitt and Co.

For Philadelphia:—1 bundle lamb skins (for furs), 25 bales dry salted goat skins, Brosky Co.

For Marseilles:—18 cwts quince seed, F and J Fattal.

S S Morwada from Hamburg:—4000 cwts groundnut oil cake, The Alliance Trading Co; 175 bales cotton fly, S A de Products Textiles; 2000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd; 210 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Nensey and Co; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Ariosto for Antwerp:—1¼ cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co; 210 bales hemp, S Permanand; 1000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 50 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 202 bales cotton, E Spinney and Co

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Corsinia for Antwerp:—1200 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 251 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.

S S Reichenfels for Rotterdam:—254 cwts cheese, F D Mehta and Co; 2400 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6720 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg:—15 cases pig bristles, Grindlay and Co Ld.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Steelville for Liverpool:—2200 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 2000 cwts groundnuts, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Valencia:—1000 cwts rape seed, 2500 cwts groundnuts, 3000 cwts castor seed, 2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 6000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Mandala for Ghent:—330 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S City of Milan for Dunkirk:—1250 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd; 200 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Monte Ossero for Venice:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—1¼ cwts ivory, J Phiajalli; 6 cwts bees wax, E S Abdulkram; 10 cwts ghee, R C Veerani.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—118 cwts gum gathira, M H Dehdashti; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar; 118 bales cotton, G Karanjia Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 2000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—15 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 17.

S S Birkenfels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd:—431 casks lubricating oil, 22 rolls 59 cases wire netting, 355 cases 202 kegs colours, 50 kegs safety fuse, 100 kegs borax, 40 kegs hyposulphite of soda, 490 packages hurricane lamps, 25 bundles 383 cases hurricane lanterns, 100 cases aluminium circles, 126 cases petroleum stoves and blow lamps, 37 cases enamelled ware, 75 cases wine, 76 cases nails, 50 cases salammoniac bricks, 35 cases chemicals, 44 cases chemical products, 32 cases petrol lamps, 60 cases aloes, 25 cases brass wire, 765 cases spirits, 84 cases earthenware, 1193 cases beer, 33 cases acids, 20 cases empty bottles, 317 cases 284 bundles brass circles, 150 bundles copper squares, 163 bundles 300 cases hollow glass, 468 bales paper, 303 D/bags caraway seed, 1000 D/bags 50 bags Epsom salt, 13 bags Jalap roots, 160 pieces tubes, 4942 D/bags German granulates sugar, 238 bundles yellow metal sheets, 150 bundles yellow metal squares, 200 bundles brass sheets, 93 drums bleaching powder, 996 drums magnesium caloride, 50 casks glassware, 160 casks potassium chloride.

From Bremen:—15 bales 543 crates

MEANS TO GROW.

WILSON COLLEGE

GOVERNOR OPENS NEW WING.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson performed the opening ceremony of the new extension of the Wilson College on Tuesday evening in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of old and present students of the College. His Excellency accompanied by Lady Wilson was received by Dr Mackichan, Principal Mackenzie and the professor of the College and conveyed to their seats amidst lusty cheers of the students.

Principal Mackenzie extended a cordial welcome to their Excellencies. He thanked His Excellency for the generous grant his Government had made in bearing half the cost of the present extension.

Dr Mackichan, in inviting His Excellency to open the new wing which had just been added to the College, said it had been his privilege to have known a long succession of Governors of the Presidency, twelve in all not counting its *interim* Governors and looking back over those years, he could say that none of His Excellency's distinguished predecessors had been called upon in the first year of office to engage in more public functions and to preside at more openings than those which His Excellency had been called upon to perform during these recent months.

PROGRESS IN 50 YEARS.

Proceeding, Dr. Mackichan took a rapid survey of the expansion of higher education in the city during the last half a century. He could remember the day, he said, when the University of Bombay was represented by a group of seven colleges in the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering. To-day it reckoned among its affiliated colleges in these faculties twenty-four colleges distributed all over the twelve centres of the Presidency. Continuing Dr. Mackichan sketched the development of the Wilson College from small beginning to its present growth. The College grew out of a school founded by Dr. John Wilson in 1834. Long before the University was founded, the school was giving instruction in advanced education in its senior classes. In 1861 with the creation of the University, the institution was soon affiliated to it as one of three first Arts Colleges. The College in the first year of its existence had about 90 students on its rolls. In 1833 as a result of the Education Commission a generous system of dealing with aided institutions was inaugurated and the Government of Bombay sanctioned a grant of half the cost of the proposed new building and gave the College the noble site on which it stood. Dr. Mackichan referred to the evening forty years ago when Sir James Fergusson laid the foundation-stone of the College building which was planned to accommodate 250 students. But the number of students soon passed by and a third storey had to be added to the main building in 1903. But the number of students continued to swell in spite of restrictions and it was found impossible to cope with it without further addition to the College building. The plans of the proposed extension were ready five years ago when he left India, but the conditions that prevailed after the war arrested for some time the carrying out the plans.

STUDENT AND PROFESSOR.

Continuing Dr. Mackichan said that he had been all along about fabrics. But it was neither the fabric nor the professors that constituted a college. It was the students who after all formed the most important element in the life of a college and the character and influence of a college depend all mainly upon the relationship which existed between the professor and the student during the impressionable years of student life. He thought that he was justified in saying that throughout these years they had been endeavouring to see that these relations had been those of intimate association and mutual confidence. Changes there had been, some of the outward aspects of the city, educational changes and changes in the means and methods of administration, but even after a lapse of so many years he was glad to find no change in affection of India's people for those whose friendship they had known and experienced. The only bond that united the nations of men was the bond of mutual respect and affection and for the promotion of such a binding friendship the life and associations of the College and the University had been from the beginning a most potent instrument. Higher education had bound the people of India to each other and carried out in the spirit of sympathy, respectful and sincere, it could become a great welding force in building up the great commonwealth to which they all belonged.

"MEANS TO GROW."

In conclusion Dr. Mackichan expressed a message of hope. "This College means to grow", continued Dr. Mackichan. "I read this in the very structure of the wing now to be opened that is ready to sprout with the promise of a further growth. This is the vision which I shall carry away when I cast my last look on the College to which my life has been given. I am persuaded that remaining faithful to its old tradition it will under the blessing of God whom it has ever sought to know and honour achieve a greater future. May He in Whose hands lies the future of us all grant that this vision may be fulfilled."

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then declared the new wing open. In doing so the Governor said:—Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has given me very great pleasure to accept the invitation which you so kindly conveyed to Lady Wilson and myself to come here to-day and open the new extension of your ancient College. This is my second visit to this, one of the most important places of learning in Bombay, and I am very glad that the hopes expressed on the occasion of my former visit a year ago have now been fulfilled. It is almost exactly forty years ago since the foundation stone of your main building here was laid by one of my distinguished predecessors, Sir James Ferguson, on the site granted for the purpose by Government. I have not enquired into the value which was then placed upon the site by Government of the time, but I feel quite certain that it could not be acquired for anything like the same price now, and I must congratulate the College authorities on the foresight with which they selected such an admirable place for the College building.

I am particularly glad to have made the personal acquaintance of the Reverend Dr. Mackichan since his return to Bombay, and to see him here to-day. Although the College is named after the Reverend John Wilson, who founded an English School in Bombay in 1834, and although it is true that a large proportion of the money collected in India for the College was subscribed out of respect to Dr. Wilson's memory, I feel sure that none of you will forget the very important part played by Dr. Mackichan in collecting funds, and pushing on the scheme of the present College, both during his leave in Scotland in the year 1882, and afterwards on his return to India, and in his devoted service to the welfare of the College over so long a period. I believe I am correct in saying that next month will celebrate the 50th anniversary of Dr. Mackichan's first arrival in Bombay, and I am certain you will all join with me in wishing him many more years of health and happiness.

The history of the College shows that it has always commanded the support of the Government of Bombay. Not only was the present site granted free of charge, but about half the cost of the old building was contributed by Government, and I am very glad that my Government has decided to continue the same liberal policy with regard to the Wilson College, and to pay a grant of half the cost of the new extension. My only regret is that the funds at the disposal of Government have not enabled us to make the promised payments, either to the Wilson College or to some of the other Colleges which have also earned building grants, as promptly as we should have liked to do. So far as I can see, the financial stringency which has hampered us during the last three or four years is likely to continue for some time longer, but I hope that it may be possible to make some payment during the next financial year towards the cost of this building.

I should like to congratulate Mr. Batley, the Architect, on the manner in which he has designed the extension in such a way as to fit in which the architectural features of the original building. At present, the extension naturally looks new beside the old building, but in a few years' time I feel it will harmonize completely with the remainder of the College. From what I have seen recently in my journeys between Malabar Hill and the Fort, I gather that it has not been at all easy to complete the buildings in time, and that the workmen have been engaged literally night and day in getting everything ready, and I think we must all congratulate the contractors and the workmen on the success that has attended their arduous efforts.

REORGANISATION OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

You have alluded, Mr. Principal, to the reorganisation of the University of Bombay, which is now being considered by a Committee appointed by Government last year, and I have no doubt that that Committee will give the fullest consideration to the prominent place which this College has always taken in higher education in Bombay city and in the Presidency, and that in any scheme which may be put forward the usefulness to the public of this, and the other Colleges in Bombay, will be enhanced.

The Wilson College has a history now extending over many years, to which every old boy and every student can look back with justifiable pride. To-day marks an important epoch in that history, and in years to come the students of to-day will remember with pride that they were present when this important event in the life of the College took place. My business to-day is not to give, or attempt to give, good advice—but I do sincerely hope that this great addition to the College will increase that pride to which I have alluded.

I have visited many educational institutions since I landed in Bombay, and I have been struck with the desirability of a more active interest being taken in the Old Boys Associations. The affection for, and pride of, one's old school ought to be always with one when one grows up, and that affection can best be maintained and strengthened, and old friendships made at school renewed, by means of such associations. To you students here to-day I wish all good fortune when you go out on life's difficult pathway; and I cannot do better than hope that, while you are here at work and in the playing fields, you will maintain the great reputation your College has gained in the past. Your College is the nearest educational neighbour to me and having it as I do, every day, and often two or three times a day, I feel I have perhaps a more personal interest in it and in the welfare of its students whom I daily meet on their way here than in other Colleges, and I can promise you it will always give me the greatest pleasure to hear of its scholastic achievements, and of the successes which it gains on the hockey and cricket grounds.

I now have much pleasure in declaring the new building open.

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APPOINTMENT OF DEAN

GOVERDHANDAS COLLEGE

CORPORATION ADOPTS COMMITTEE REPORT.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

The whole time of the Corporation was occupied with the adjourned discussion of the appointment of a Dean for the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and a Superintendent for the King Edward Hospital. There were in all five amendments embodying different suggestions and after a discussion of nearly two hours the Corporation agreed to the amendment of Mr. Mathradas Tricumji for the appointment of a Dean by the Corporation. A date will be fixed later on by the President for this purpose.

A PLETHORA OF AMENDMENTS.

Consideration was resumed on the report of Medical Relief Committee regarding the question of appointing a whole time Dean on a salary not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per mensem for the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

Dr. J. V. Vora had moved the proposition to adopt the report at Monday's meeting against which Dr. G. V. Desmmukh had moved an amendment that subject to sanction being given by the Standing Committee Rs. 500 be fixed for the salary of the Dean and Rs. 1,000 for that of the Superintendent of King Edward Hospital and that the post of the Superintendent be filled by inviting applications and that the post of the Dean be given to any one of the professors of the College.

WHOLE TIME DEAN ESSENTIAL.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, supporting the original motion, said it was essential to have a whole time Dean to enforce discipline among the staff.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji moved an amendment that the report be adopted and the Corporation should proceed to make the appointment of a Dean on a date hereafter to be fixed by the President.

Mr. V. A. Desai seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala moved another amendment that the report of the committee so far as it concerned the appointment of a whole time Dean be approved and adopted.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy moved and Dr. Jehangir Curmetji seconded that the post of Dean be separated from that of Superintendent of the hospital and that one of the professors should be the Dean of the College on a salary of Rs. 1,000 p.m. and that applications be invited to fill the post of Superintendent on the same salary viz:—Rs. 1,000.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said the Dean should be one of the professors of the College and that it should be the duty of the Hospital Committee to decide which professor be appointed for that post. An extra sum of Rs. 500 with free quarters, he thought, would be sufficient inducement for him to accept the post of Dean.

Mr. T. J. Ginwala opined that a whole time Dean was necessary.

Mr. V. A. Dabhoker moved that the question be referred back to the Committee. Mr. J. S. Haji seconded and Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai supported the amendment.

Mr. Hussenbhoy A. Laljee urged for the appointment of a Dean which, he said, should be an Indian doctor of the standard and qualifications prevalent in England.

On taking votes, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji's amendment was passed as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

"MUNICIPAL ECONOMY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with much surprise and regret your editorial this morning under the heading of "Municipal Economy."

You have tried to make out that the appointment of one officer with the duties of Dean to the Gordhandas Medical College and also of the Superintendent of the King Edward Memorial Hospital would be more suitable than separating the Dean's duties from those of the Hospital Superintendent and appointing separate officers in charge of each department.

I entirely disagree with your views and I make bold to say that the vast majority of the members of the medical profession here are opposed to the scheme of the so called full time Dean who would also be Superintendent of the Hospital.

The Bombay Medical Union, the mouthpiece of our independent medical profession has already expressed itself against such a scheme, and again at a recent meeting of it managing committee it was unanimously decided that it would not be in the interests of the college and the hospital, to bring the duties of the College Dean and the Hospital Superintendent under one officer, and the Union urged the separation of these functions and allotting them to two different officers.

May I point out Sir that while you urge the appointment of a full time Dean, you prescription of the duties of this officer are anything but full time. You seem to imply that because such an officer is barred from private practice, he could be claimed to be "full time Dean." You give such Dean the duties of a physician or surgeon to the hospital, treating patients, teaching students, you also make him responsible for the hospital administration, all this in addition to his college duties as a full time Dean! With the absence of the "hour traditions" of the English schools and hospitals you expect to find such an extraordinary person who will be able to efficiently perform all these duties! I know a good deal of the English schools and hospitals having received my entire medical education in one of the largest and the greatest of them all. I know well the traditions of my own old school and also of other schools and yet I confess I am unaware of any such extraordinary superhuman person in any of the English schools in spite of their hoary traditions. I, therefore, maintain Sir that all these duties cannot be properly performed by one officer. Besides why this new experiment? We have heard the usual argument that Indian conditions are different from English ones from many quarters, but I did not expect to hear this from you. However leaving English conditions aside, even in India, it is not true that hospital and college are managed or must be managed by one officer. The J. J. Hospital is managed by its Senior Medical Officer and its college, the Grant Medical College by another officer—the Dean—then there is the Carmichel Medical College and its hospitals in Calcutta an Indian enterprise and a highly successful one training students for the degrees of the Calcutta University. There the college Dean (called the Principal) gets about three hundred rupees a month is a part time officer and is on the staff of the college and hospitals. The Superintendent is a separate officer getting about five hundred rupees a month and he has to supervise working of two hospitals containing 220 beds. How can then anyone say that universal system separating the duties of the Dean of a college from those of a Superintendent of a hospital are not applicable to Indian conditions?

May I also draw your attention to the invidious and insulting distinctions to be made by appointing an officer on a salary of Rs. 2,100 or more per month to manage the college and the hospital, while in the same institutions the most highly educated and experienced full time professors some of them with research work in England to their credit, are being offered salaries of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 1,200 only. Is the administration of a hospital to be valued so much more than the highest academic distinctions, research and teaching?

In conclusion, I maintain Sir, that it would not be in the interests of the institutions to have one highly paid officer to be the Dean of the Gordhandas Medical College and Superintendent of the King Edward Memorial Hospital. It is not possible for one man to efficiently manage these two institutions—it would be impossible for him in addition to treating patients and teaching students. Such an officer has not been heard of to my knowledge. On the other hand it would be economical, efficient and in line with universal system if the duties of the Dean are given to one officer who may or may not be a full time professor of the college and the duties of the Superintendent of the hospital are given to another officer altogether, both being responsible to a committee which would coordinate the working of the college and the hospital.

I hope you will in fairness publish this letter and I am sure you will admit your mistaken views if I have succeeded in convincing of the validity of views which are not only mine but of the medical profession.

I am Sir,—Yours, etc.,

ABRAHAM S. ERULKAR.

Mount Pleasant Road,
Malabar Hill,
Feb. 16.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Council of State reassembled this morning with a fairly large attendance, Sir Henry Moncrief Smith presiding.

Mr. Crerar moved consideration of Indian Soldiers' Litigation Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly a few days ago. After explaining the changes accepted by the Assembly in the Soldiers' Litigation Act, the Home Secretary pointed out that the general purpose was to remove the doubts and doubts contained in the measure and to bring it into conformity with the Limitation Act. The Council, without discussion, agreed to the changes.

On the motion of Mr. Chadwick, the Commerce Secretary, the Council agreed to the introduction of the Bill to amend the Ports Act 1908 regulating bunkering of vessels with liquid fuel within port limits. When the Ports Act was passed in 1908 liquid fuel was hardly ever used for marine purposes.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah obtained the assent of the Council to the appointment to the Governing body of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, of one member of the Council to be nominated by the Government from a panel of three members to be elected by the House. Similarly, on another motion of Sir Mahomed Habibullah the Council agreed to elect a panel of eight members from which members would be nominated to the Standing Committee of Emigration.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer (Poona) then moved a resolution recommending full investigation at an early date into the mineral resources of Chota Nagpur and urging advisability of establishing a school or institute of mining.

Mr. Berthoud (Bihar and Orissa official), who had been Commissioner in Chota Nagpur for some time, said the Government of India had anticipated Mr. Jaffer's wish by sanctioning ten lakhs for the construction of a mining school at Dhanbad, in Chota Nagpur. He added that the Government of Bihar and Orissa was fully alive to its responsibilities. They appointed a committee three years ago, and this Committee reported that exploitation of these resources must depend in future as in the past on private enterprise.

Mr. Ley, Industries Secretary, endorsed Mr. Berthoud's observations and assured the Council that the Director of Geological Survey had had in mind the completion of survey in Chota Nagpur district. There was, therefore, no special investigation necessary at this stage.

In view of Mr. Ley's speech Mr. Karandikar moved an amendment to the resolution which was supported by Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy. By this amendment the first portion of the resolution relating to investigation was dropped and the second portion about establishing a school was carried unanimously.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

BOHRAS AND WAKFS ACT.

A REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR.

We understand that a deputation of some Bohra gentlemen waited on His Excellency the Governor at the Government House yesterday with a representation demanding the exemption of the Bohra Wakfs from the operation of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923.

ASSAULT ON POSTMAN.

Sub-Inspector S. B. Patil put up Bejonji Cowasji Kuthar, a Parsee, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar on a charge of assaulting a public servant.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that on Monday, Ganpat Krishnaji Rane, a postman attached to the G. P. O. was on his beat delivering letters in the Raghunath Dadaji Street, Fort. The postman had to deliver a letter to a person living on the fourth floor of a house on the ground floor of which the accused lived. As the postman entered the building, the accused was alleged to have picked up a quarrel and prevented the postman from going up. Blows followed words and the accused was alleged to have slapped the postman, removed his turban and threw down his mail bag. The postman was removed to the hospital where he was treated for swelling.

The accused stated that four days previous to the incident, his wife complained to him that the postman smiled at her and stood staring at her. On the day in question the postman again tried to indulge in gazing at his wife and cracking jokes with her. This enraged him and he assaulted the complainant. He expressed his regret for what he had done in anger and prayed for mercy.

Mr. S. B. Banaji, Barrister-at-Law, submitted to His Worship that the accused was a young man employed in the Bank of India and any serious sentence would mar his future prospects. In view of the frank admission of the accused that he was in anger and that he expressed his regret and considering that he is a young man, observed Mr. Rangnekar, he wanted to give the accused a chance. He therefore ordered the accused to pay Rs. 15 to the postman by way of compensation and bound him over in a sum of Rs. 50 for a period of 4 months.

SANKLI STREET TRAGEDY.

At 10 p.m. on Monday information was received at the Agripada Police Station that one E. Trinidad, a Goanese residing on the 2nd floor of a building in Sankli Street was alleged to have been thrown out of a window by Anthony J. Crasto and A. C. Jacob, also Goanese from a height of about 30 feet. Trinidad died on the spot and his body was removed to the morgue for inquest.

It appears the deceased Trinidad and a Hindu woman named Sitabai, were living together in a room at Sankli Street. After Trinidad was thrown down from the window the woman too was found below the window near the gutter pipe with injury on her head. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where her injury was dressed and discharged. An inquest was held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle on Tuesday morning and after the identification of the body further hearing was adjourned.

VAGRANT SENT TO SALVATION ARMY

Robert Griffith, a European vagrant was ordered to be sent to the Salvation Army by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Deputy Inspector Rahin stated that the accused was an able bodied unemployed seaman. On Monday the accused was seen begging near the Green's Restaurant.

THEFT OF A CARPET.

Premji Dudha was put up by Sub-Inspector S. I. Rane before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft of a carpet.

Harjivandas Underji stated that at 8.3 p.m. on Tuesday when he went to his shop in Mulji Jetha market he found a carpet missing. A 'ramoshi' of the market subsequently informed him that his carpet was found with the accused who was arrested by the ramoshi while passing the gates of the market.

The accused pleaded guilty. The case was adjourned to enquire into accused's antecedents.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

POISONING SUSPECTED.

On Sunday at about 8 p.m. a Christian named Thomas Rozario (38), a salesman in Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, residing at Chhatriwala Building, Mount Road, Mazagon, was brought to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. It appeared that on Sunday Rozario left his place at about 8 a.m. and returned in a victoria at about 2-30 p.m. in a drunken state. He went to bed, but as he did not come round from his intoxicated condition till 7 p.m. Dr. Bathwala of Mazagon was sent for who gave him an injection and advised his removal to the J. J. Hospital where he was given stomach wash and was detained for treatment as he continued to be unconscious. He died on Monday at about 1 a.m. As it was suspected that he died of effects of poisoning his viscera was sent to the Chemical Analyser for report.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle held an inquest on Tuesday morning and adjourned further hearing pending the report of the Chemical Analyser.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. George Nudever, manager of Messrs. Sulzer Bruderer and Co. Hornby Road, reports to the police that their godown situate on the ground floor of a building at Fier Road was broken into between the evening of the 14th instant and the morning of the 16th instant and silk and cloth collectively valued at Rs. 2,886-8-3 was stolen from the packing cases. The entrance into the godown was effected by two bars of a rear window being bent.

A FATAL FALL FROM FOURTH FLOOR

Soonderji Doongersy (30) a Hindu residing at Naviwadi, Girgaon, was suffering from fever and pain in chest for the past eight days and was taking medicine. On Monday at about 10 p.m. he went to bed and soon after a thud was heard on the ground below. Soonderji was found missing. On a search being made his body was found in the gutter below the window. He was dead. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death from his having fallen down from a window which is on the fourth floor of a house a he had been suffering from fever and pain in the chest and was in a semi-conscious condition.

MILL-WORKER STABBED.

At about 9-20 p.m. on Monday information was received at the De Lisle Road Police Station that one Kundli Babu aged 30 years a mill worker was stabbed by some person in the lane off Elphinstone Road and as a result of the injury he died. The Police immediately repaired to the scene and found the body in a pool of blood with a puncture wound over the chest. The police on enquiries arrested one Punaji Ahuran who, it was alleged, had stabbed Kundli.

An inquest was held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, and further hearing was adjourned after identification of the body.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On the 10th instant at about 2-30 p.m. Tukaram Sarajee, a Hindu (23), was working in the Carding Department of the David Mills and sustained injury on his head whilst he was putting a string round the groove pulley of the machine with a view to setting the stripping brush of the machine in motion. Whilst Tukaram was busy on his work his hand was entangled in the string and before he could extricate himself, his head dashed against the pulley and he was thrown off. He sustained injury and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Benefit Performance of "Swayamwar" in aid of the National Medical College at the Ripon Theatre.

Municipal Standing Committee, 12 noon.

THURSDAY, February 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

10th anniversary celebration of the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 20.

S. S. "China" with English mails due at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, February 21.

S. S. "Devanha" with English mails leaves at 7 p.m.

MONDAY,, Feb. 23.

Millowners' Association Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m., H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson to preside.

RADIO CLUB.

A programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Wave length 387 metres. Call sign 2 F. V.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Gandharva Natak Mandali will give to-night at the Ripon Theatre a benefit performance of the "Swayamwar" in aid of the National Medical College.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

The Clan Line s. s. "Macquarrie left Suez in the evening of the 12th instant.

LIFE OF THE GREAT PATRIOT.

The tenth anniversary celebration of the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be held tomorrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, when Mr. R. G. Pradhan (of Nasik) will deliver an address on the "Life of the Great Patriot."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th February to 6 a.m. of 17th February, 1925:—

Small-pox 9 attacks and 3 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 98. Total mortality this day last year was 129.

"INFANT WELFARE."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. B. R. Jadhav will deliver a lantern lecture in Marathi on "Infant Welfare" to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at Parmanand's Chawl, Kumbhar Tukadi, Chakurdwar. The lecture is open to the public.

MANDVI BYE ELECTION.

MR. POONAWALLA RETURNED.

The election for the vacancy created by the death of Mr. A. K. Bawla, which took place on Monday resulted in returning Mr. Haji Isa Haji Usman Poonawalla to the Municipal Corporation from the Mandvi Ward. Mr. Poonawalla was returned at the head of the poll by a large majority of 1,318 votes against 250 votes secured by Mr. C. N. Surve, M.L.C. The third candidate Mr. Haji Nurmohmed Saleh Mohmed was able only to fetch 26 votes. Mr. Poonawalla is thus elected to the Cooperative and it seemed that the Horniman vote was the deciding factor in the contest.

ACCIDENT ON G. I. P. RY.

LOCAL TRAIN DERAILED.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Kalyan, G. I. P. Rly., wires under date 16th February:—

110 up-local collided with 148 up local, which was standing at Sandhurst Road station on the up-local line. The rear brake van of 148-up derailed. No one was injured. The road has been cleared and normal working was resumed at 10-40 p.m.—A. P.

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Agent to the G. I. P. Railway:—

With reference to the accident at New Sandhurst Road Station I have to contradict the statement that the engine of No. 148 Up Thana Local was derailed. The engine was not derailed. The true cause of the collision is at present the subject of a Departmental inquiry, but apart from damage to the brake van of No. 148 Up and the derailment of a bogie through the collision, no damage was done and no injuries were suffered by the passengers of either train.—A. P.

SIMPLEX MILL STRIKE.

The strike of the 600 weavers of the Simplex Mill continued on Tuesday. About 200 weavers collected near the mill gate in the morning but they dispersed in a few minutes after reading the notice informing them that they would be admitted in the mill premises provided they did not create disturbance while at work.

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5. Process of Recovery of the Sovereignty of Asian States.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1925.

LOADED DICE.

As we feared, the absence of Mr. C. R. Das from the Bengal Council has enabled the Government to break the solidarity of the Opposition, and by 75 votes to 51, the Council has recommended to the Governor-in-Council to make provision for the salary of Ministers in the province. The official resolution holds the field, although the majority of elected Members have voted against the recommendation. The meaning of the resolution can still be construed to be consistent with the demand that the identity of Ministers should be revealed before the budget grant is moved in the Council but resistance has got but a faint chance, now that "Nationalists," whom we take to be the Chakrabarty group of middlemen, have signified their desire to serve the country Ministers. If Burkis is willin' the official Pegotty is far from demure; it is almost an alliance by feminine capture. We presume that the good-natured fickleness of Mr. Chakrabarty is largely responsible for the Nationalist defection. Mr. Chakrabarty had a year ago an offer from Lord Lytton, but he declined because of his reciprocity-treaty with the Swarajists. When later he was unseated by an election-petition, the Swarajists again supported his candidature, and our Calcutta correspondent reminds us in his message, of Mr. Chakrabarty's disavowal, at the time, of all intentions of accepting office. The lapse of the "Nationalist" group is possibly due to the recent scheme, favoured in some quarters, of maintaining an Independent Ministry with the Swarajists as stern mentors. If it is true, all we can say is that the remonstrance continues, though the aspects of the move have changed.

Whatever be the cause of the "Nationalist" flank-movement, the Government operated their forces with meretricious smartness—and consummate calculation. The resolution will not resurrect diarchy into robust vigour because it represents a prevaricating expedient. When in August last, the Council repeated its dismissal order to two unwanted Ministers, the official press declared that it was due to anti-Muslim feeling. The alarm seems to have been exploited yesterday. We are told that recriminations were produced during the course of the debate in which Muslim M.L.C.'s were drawn to the side of Sir Abdur Rahim. It is quite credible because even in regard to the Ordinance Bill, conferences had been engineered for the rally of communal feeling. The illness of Mr. Das, no doubt, proved a convenience to the fomenters of defection since he had personally been exercising a singular hold on the waverers. Next only to the acrimony of communal wrangles, is the influence of specious propaganda. Though the Bengal Ordinance and the detention of Bengalis without trial were sources of grave irritation to the people, the Nationalists made terms with Government. We do not know of the secret understandings enabling them to relax their opposition, but there is no doubt that illusive advantages were held out to them. It is also significant that on the morning of the debate, Sir Surrendranath Bannerjea was galvanised into the emission of an appeal in favour of his old colleague, Sir Abdur Rahim. The veteran, of course, meant it well, and he is one of those who believe in constitutionalism that is at once vociferous in utterance and nibbling in its progress. His fatherly advice apart, there was the evil of false tactics on the part of Swarajists. If Mr. C. R. Das had been on the spot, he would have been able to forestal communal rancour in the Council and compose the strategy of Independents and Swarajists. As it was, the Government were able to urge their uplifting tactics to the delusion of many Independents and to stage-manage a communal out-burst. The luscious prospect of jobs, full pay without reduction, must have lured many in equal hopes. Before the fray there was the lack of any solid understanding. If Mr. Nalinranjan Sarkar's comprehensive amendment had been moved, technical differences could, it seems, have been reconciled, but Mr. Sen Gupta's objection was loud, frontal, and tenacious, and when the voting arrived, the gap of formal difficulties remained.

The work of the Opposition is not, however, exhausted by the first reverse. It can still manoeuvre against the enthronement of the diarchic futility and insist on the names of successful aspirants before definite voting. The Government are out to torpedo the expression of popular opinion against the "system." If Independents hold office, they must either extinguish their independence and become subservient to the Government or pay heed to popular opinion. Though Lord Lytton had dodged the duty of a dissolution of the Council, he cannot avert the end of its tenure. Mr. Chakrabarty has possibly some understanding with Lord Lytton's Government. The situation is obscure; we do not know any more than all the members who imagine themselves to be efflorescent Ministers. At the cost of public disapproval, they apparently are going to have a taste of office; but diarchy as contemplated by sentimental humbugs remains buried five fathoms deep. From the guage of elected members, the significance of the voting is definite, and the over-weight of officials, European non-officials and loyalists will not alter the fact that the present attempt is merely to recover diarchy from the morgue and celebrate the animation of a dead corpse.

THE MENACE OF MALARIA.

The pubic health of Bombay is being seriously threatened by malaria and it is incumbent on the local authorities as well as on the public to devise effective means of eradicating this intolerable evil, which, as Dr. Sandilands, remarks in the current issue of the "Social Service Quarterly," has withstood the conversion of a jungle into a modern city. For as regards the virulence and the growth of this disease there can be no doubt. In the Report of the Municipal Health Officer describing the causes of the recent increase in fevers and suggesting measures for controlling it, it is observed that "malaria has been the principal cause of the recent loss of so many days' work through sickness in all ranks of the society in Bombay"; while distinguished medical authorities have stated that malaria in the City has been on the increase during the last five years and that between August and November of last year, nearly half the population of Bombay was affected by it. The disease is hence an ominous peril to the civic health of Bombay undermining as it does the vitality of its population and the success of the Corporation in combating it will be a measure of its sanitary intelligence and enterprise.

But though it is widely recognised that malaria is on the increase, there is not the same realisation of the responsibility of providing the necessary remedies. In the crusade of retrenchment, the Municipal Estimates for 1925-26 embodied a curtailment of Rs. 30,898 which was to meet the cost of engaging the full strength of the present Malarial Staff. It was a petty and short-sighted measure of economy which was indefensible not merely on sociological or humanitarian grounds but also on purely business considerations. A couple of years ago, in a paper on "The Economics of Public Health," read at Glasgow Lieut.-Colonel Fremantle estimated the total direct material loss in England and Wales from sickness and disability at a minimum of £150,000,000 a year, at least a large fraction of which is considered preventible. If the cost to Bombay's physical well-being and working power due to malaria alone were calculated, its citizens could well-afford to spend Rs. 30,000 for fighting against it and the gain to the City's health bill would be incalculable. Thanks to the vigilant endeavour of a Nationalist member, who did not mistake indiscriminate cuts in municipal expenditure for economy, the estimate of Rs. 50,872 was increased to the original figure of Rs. 81,770, though even that meant a reduction from the sum of Rs. 82,346 in the previous year. The municipal resources essential to diminish the ravages of the epidemic will thus hardly be enhanced. The Health Officer attributes the persistence of the malady to a variety of causes such as low rainfall, the existence of permanent breeding grounds for mosquitoes in the shape of wells and cisterns, the inadequacy of law and popular apathy as well as lack of co-ordination among authorities responsible in the matter. At bottom, the dissemination of the mosquito-species is traceable to water and drainage. Popular opposition to the filling of wells has been largely due to the insufficient and intermittent supply of water and we are glad to see the Health Officer recognising the force of this objection. Though the human dislike of anything that smells prevents adequate discussion of the drainage system, it is undeniable that there is no effective provision for drainage in the North of Bombay while the Drainage Committee is now proposing that the Corporation should ask the permission of the Government to discharge the sewage in the South of Bombay at Colaba. The Report, of course, refuses to accept the suggestion that the reclamation works have contributed to the increase in the incidence of malaria. Nevertheless, the coincidence in the growth of malaria with the progress of the Development schemes is certainly remarkable. The low incidence of malaria among the troops at Colaba which the Report adduces as a proof of the fact that no intimate relation subsists between malaria and Sir George Lloyd's speculative plans, does not prove much. For on the one hand, the Report of the Sanitary Committee of the Development Directorate admitted that "a certain amount of malaria exists among the coolies housed in the reclamation area"; while, on the other, the absence of malaria may be due as much to the superior physical energies and the greater care bestowed by the authorities on the efficiency of the British troops as to the salubrious quality of the reclamation site. The Ballard Estates, at any rate, have a different story to tell.

It is evident from the Health Officer's Report that the system devised to deal with the important problem of civic health is a pathetic chaos. The Development Directorate and the Port Trust authority, the Railway Companies, the Military authority, and the Collector of Bombay, not to mention the Municipal Health Officer himself, are all interested in the problem of malaria and are all responsible for carrying out the fight against the mosquito in one area or another. The Health Officer suggests that Dr. Bentley's proposal for the appointment of a single officer endowed with adequate powers of effective action in every part of the City should once again be reconsidered and adopted. Such allocation of functions will, no doubt, make possible a continuous application of a single mind to one whole aspect of the problem of public health. But failing that, the Health Officer suggests that the necessary inter-relation of functions should be secured by the establishment of an Anti-Malaria Committee composed of some of the authorities on whom devolves at present the duty of coping with malaria in the City. Whatever the merits of the particular proposal, there is no doubt that some central machinery is necessary to eliminate the superfluous and overlapping authorities, who seem to be a bane of Bombay's health administration.

Notes of the Day.

Where are We?

In her remarkable lecture yesterday on "The Commonwealth of India Bill," Mrs. Besant referred to the need of friendly and searching criticism. We received an outline of the Bill in December when it was, so to speak, already in the hands of a Committee, and our criticisms on the draft were mainly confined to the absence of a communal pact upon which the structure of the Convention could be tentatively reared. We still think that statutory expression is going a little ahead of agreement on the part of leaders regarding the cardinal principle of representation. In her brilliant exposition of the village-basis of the Commonwealth, she showed a grip of the fundamental aggregation of our national life. From the village to the taluk is a safe link of unity, but from the district upwards comes the expression of our communal orientation; for there comes the English-educated man of serene calculation. It is an unfortunate twist in the harmony of ascent, but it is there, a stark, ominous obstacle. We defer criticism of the Bill together with the emendations of the Sub-Committee which has reported upon the scheme. Its publication is shortly due. But before we tackle the ingenious symmetry of things contemplated by the Bill we would prefer to have a series of agreed principles. They can be converted into a formulary of demands and thence translated into parliamentary language. Where are we in the conciliation of sentiment? The formidable problem of communal distinctions remains, aggravating the difficulties of workers. The news from Delhi ought to dismay all but indomitable spirits, and if we refrain from fuller eulogy of Mrs. Besant's work, it is only because of our anxiety about the progress of the sister-committee in Delhi. Where are they?

A Challenge to India.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne was not prompted by solicitude for India's interest in asking for a day to discuss "the political conditions in India and the policy of His Majesty's Government in connection with the agitation for immediate alterations in the Reforms scheme." Nor would it have advanced India's cause in the slightest degree if his request had been acceded to by the Prime Minister. But the reason given by the latter in refusing to give an early day should cause much searching of heart to every patriotic Indian. "It was impossible," Mr Baldwin said, "to grant a day before Easter without disturbance to public business and Government was of opinion that there was nothing in the existing situation in India warranting such a disturbance." The Premier says in effect that the pressure of Indian agitation is so insignificant that he and his Government may well ignore it. Swaraj will not be given to us as a gift by Britain—it will not in that case be worth having; it has to be won only by the irresistible pressure of our own national effort. Could there be a matter of greater shame to a nation desiring to be free than that its unanimous demand should be treated with contempt by those whom it seeks to bend to its will? Mr. Baldwin's complacency is at once a reminder to us of the dangerous paralysis of our national endeavour which has been brought about by our refusal to rise above communal rivalries and party cleavages, and a challenge to us to close up our ranks and create an effective sanction for our common demand.

Fear of Publicity.

Advisory Committees have been attached to Railways in India in order to bring the administration of the latter more and more in accord with the wishes and interests of the public. But this object is being frustrated by the refusal of the railway authorities to keep the public informed about the nature of the discussion in the Committees and of their decisions. We referred to the matter the other day and subsequently approached the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities with a request for a satisfactory report of the proceedings of the local Advisory Committee. The following reply which we have received from the Secretary to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Committee speaks for itself:

> "I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant stating that the report of the proceedings of our local advisory committees which was sent to the Press for publication was unsatisfactory.
>
> I note that you ask for a more detailed report of our discussions. The reasons for sending only a summary to the papers and withholding detailed information from the public press are very good reasons and I much regret that I am unable to comply with your request."

The Railway authorities may have "good reasons" of their own to make a mystery of the deliberations of the Advisory Committee, but the public who are anxious to know whether and how their interests are safeguarded by the latter can hardly see any reason in a procedure that defeats the very object which the Committee is intended to serve.

LATE D. RAMARAO.

A GREAT ANDHRA ARTIST.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The sixth of February was a day of great misfortune for the Andhras. On that fatal day passed away young Mr. Ramarao, the founder of the Andhra School of Art, due to an attack of small-pox, which has been raging very severely for sometime past in Rajamundry. Cut off in the prime of youth, at the age of 27, he has shattered the hopes of his countrymen who were anxiously looking to him to establish the individuality of Andhra Art and pave the way to the regeneration of art in Andradesa, which has been famous as a seat of art and culture for long.

Sjt. Ramarao studied in the local Municipal lower secondary school, and subsequently joined the local Government Training College, where he passed his School Leaving Certificate Examination. Like all men who possess a rare talent in some particular art or science, Mr. Ramarao was not the man for examinations and it is no wonder, therefore, that he did not fare well in his school career. Thanks to the inspiration and interest, he caught from his elder brother, Mr. D. Venkatrao and his uncle Mr. G. Ramamurty, he imbibed a certain love for drawing. As good-luck would have it, it chanced somehow, that this young man fell in with Mr. O. J. Couldrey, then Principal of the local Government Arts College. With an insight peculiar to him Mr. Couldrey discovered in Mr Ramarao, a great artist, and through his persuasion the parents sent Mr. Ramarao to Bombay to study Art in all its various aspects.

His Ruling Passion.

His departure to Bombay to study art, which was the ruling passion of his life marked the beginning of a new chapter in Mr. Ramarao's life. In a subject country pursuit of the noblest art is likely to degenerate into a mere attempt to gain a living but Mr. Ramarao's ideals were too high to drag him down to such mundane considerations. He had a passion for art, and the cultivation of that art was its own reward for him. Art became the passion of his life and his mind was not at rest till he could master it. He had a burning desire also to preserve intact the Andhra individuality, and thus during the four years he studied at Bombay, he did not allow himself to blindly follow the western methods of art, nor confined himself merely to the beaten track of tradition and custom coming down from generation to generation. After the completion of his course at Bombay he visited many important places in the Indian States and Cities like Delhi, Agra, and Calcutta, with a view to study the art in those places.

In 1922, he founded the Andhra School of Indian Art at Rajahmundry and began to train some artists. The very same year, ther was a fine arts exhibition at Rajahmundry itself, and though some friends were fully aware of the high artistic attainments of Mr. Ramarao, this exhibition alone gave the first opportunity to the public at large to realise his fine workmanship. Of course by that time, he had already won many a prize in the various exhibitions held in India, but he did not attract the attention of the public, as much as he ought to have. The only reason for it was that Mr. Ramarao was essentially a man who fought shy of the lime-light, while he always shunned publicity. He was too deeply absorbed in his art productions to think of winning the popular applause. To play to the gallery was never in his nature and to the unsophisticated Andhras, the art of advertising their bright men was still unknown. But true merit cannot but force itself on the public and as in the case of the great mathematician, the late Mr Ramanujam, Mr. Ramarao was thrust into the public gaze by sheer force of intrinsic merit as an artist of the very first rate.

Daring Originality.

Earning money was certainly not the object of Mr. Ramarao's work at least, it was not so when it was a question of personal dignity and self-respect. I know how a prominent and influential gentleman of these parts vainly persuaded Mr. Ramarao to point the portrait of a Governor of Madras or his wife, as it would then be possible for him through the kind offices of no less a person than His Excellency, the Governor, to approach a great many Maharajahs and zamindars, which meant no small gain to his purse and his influence. But Mr. Ramarao wanted that his work and merit alone should capture the hearts of the Maharajahs, and not letters of introduction from this high-placed gentleman or that. Another instance may be mentioned in this connection, as betokening the dignity of this brilliant artist. One of his pictures having attracted the attention of the Viceroy, in the Calcutta Art Exhibition, His Excellency bought it with the good-humoured remark, that though Indians were practising non-co-operation with the Government, he bought a painting carved by an Indian to which Mr. Ramarao coolly replied, that the merit in the picture alone compelled His Excellency to buy it.

Mr. Ramarao's chief merit is his originality. He did not become a slave to western art, nor did he confine himself to the beaten track. He was daring and intensely original in his work. It may be, that he might have had all the defects, which one who wants to deviate from the age-long path of tradition, inevitably possesses but all glory to him, if by his departure from the old path, he improves upon the original. In this Mr. Ramarao has succeeded in a large measure. It is the misfortune of the Andhras, that Mr. Ramarao was not destined to live long, in order to place the Andhra school of art, on a sound footing. It is indeed tragic that his death should have followed so close upon the encomiums of praise and appreciation which he received at Wembley and Canada. Verily he did much for the renaissance of art in Andhra. The premature death of this great artist is an irreparable national calamity and the Andhras deeply mourn his loss.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DEBT.

MOTION ADJOURNED TO SIMLA SESSION.

SIR BASIL'S RAID ON REVENUES.

SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA: RESOLUTION LOST.

In the Assembly yesterday the debate on Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's resolution about India's indebtedness was adjourned till the Simla session.

Sir Basil Blackett agreed to discuss the position informally with some members of the House regarding the debt redemption fund.

Dr. Gour's resolution for the establishment of a Supreme Court raised a lively debate. Pundit Motilal Nehru opposed it as strongly as Mr. Jinnah supported it. Eventually it was rejected by 56 against 15, the division showing the Swarajists and Government joined for the first time in one lobby as against a number of Independents.

Mr. V. Raju formally moved a resolution for the establishmen of a Military College in India. The debate stands adjourned.

DELHI, Feb. 17.

Important non-official resolutions appeared on the Agenda of the Assembly to-day. One of these urged a committee to examine the debt position of India and another urged the constitution of a Supreme Court in India. Only one question was put by Sir Abul Qauyum about details of administration in the Frontier Province. Mr. Bray promised to supply the information as soon as it was collected.

PUBLIC DEBT.

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved "The Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to appoint in consultation with the Assembly a Committee consisting of four members of the Assembly with power to co-opt two men from outside to investigate into the public indebtedness of the country and to report before the next budget as to the steps to be taken to bring the debt position of the country more in keeping with the capacity of the taxpaver."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta compared India's debt in the past with that it was to-day. It had risen from 100 crores at the time of mutiny to about a thousand crores to-day In comparing India's debt with that of England, he said they must keep in view the wealth and development of the two countries. India's debt to-day was as high as England's debt in 1902. But was India to-day as prosperous as England was in 1902? He emphatically said no ships then came to English harbours full of milk and honey (laughter). England's position was immeasurably superior to India s. Mr. Mehta further declared that the railways were in no sense productive. They had incurred on the railways a loss of £84 lakhs and they called them productive. Then again he criticised what he described were exhorbitant rates of interest paid by Government in raising sterling loans of 7 per cent in England and the 6 1/2 per cent Bombay development loan in India. Bombay development was proving a failure and the association of Sir George Lloyd's name with the Sukkur Barrage would also mean the failure of that scheme (laughter). The Post Office cash certificate rates were also high. The small investor did not invest in them. It was only the middle men who took resort to them. Government had thus actually competed with the trade and industry by taking away money in cash certificate deposits. The total interest India was paying every year stood at a figure higher than forty crores and still Government was borrowing at a rate almost double the prewar interest. Was India so flourishing? Then again taking the railways what did they find? Since 1924 the rate of fare had gone up by 54 per cent. Over and above all other burdens came the handsome contribution of hundred million pounds made without the consent of the Indian people towards the prosecution of the great war, thereby swelling India's unproductive debt. He quoted from an independent authority which held that English Ministers deliberately burdened India with debt to the benefit of their country and that the Indian debt of 100 million would have been held any where as English liability.

MOST HAPHAZARD SCHEME.

Not content with this, said Mr. Jamnadas, Government had imposed the burden of forty crores of taxation in post-war period. He demanded that before the taxpayer was burdened any further the whole position should be examined by a committee. This was the first part of the enquiry. The second part would be to examine the scheme of debt redemption. He regretted that Government had adopted a most haphazard scheme. The Assembly was not consulted and even before the Council of State discussed it on the inspired motion of a friendly member (Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy) Government was in correspondence with the Secretary of State.

The Finance Member:—No.

Mr. Jamnadas, continuing, read from Mr. MacWatter's speech in the Council in which he had stated that the matter was under discussion with the Secretary of State. That the Redemption Fund Scheme was haphazard was proved by expert opinion, which he quoted stating that productive debts should not be repaid. He asked, why was Government resorting to taxation to pay railway annuities? This capital was all being paid back to the Finance Members "Home" country. Then again why should expenditure incurred on capital works in Delhi be paid back in twenty-five years? Did they want to change the Capital after twenty-five years or did the Finance Member think that the buildings were so rotten that they would not last beyond 25 years? (laughter). Why should not the coming generations bear the burden of Delhi which would remain the capital for hundreds of years? Then again the fund scheme was not scientific. It was not based on any valuation of assets and other factors. He favoured the sinking fund being spread over 100 years on some scientific basis and urged the reduction of provincial contributions and taxation. Continuing, Mr. Mehta referred to Sir Charles Innes's speech at the Economic Conference where Sir Charles had started with pride that ninety-five per cent. of the railway expenditure was incurred in England.

Sir Basil Blackett:—Will the Hon Member refer me to the speech of Sir Charles where that statement is made?

Mr. Jamnadas:—I have not got the exact reference, but I am sure about it.

Sir Basil:—I know Sir Charles said that of the expenditure incurred outside India ninety-five per cent. was incurred in England.

Mr. Jamnadas:—That is what I have said (voices oh?).

President:—I must warn the Hon. Member against taking the statement from the mouth of the Finance Member and making it his own. It is one of the courtesies of debate that when a member is corrected he must accept the correction.

Mr. Mehta accepted the correction, but added that he also meant what the Finance Member had said. (Laughter) Concluding, Mr. Mehta urged that his resolution be accepted.

MR. R. IYENGAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar moved an amendment with the object of asking the Committee to report before presentation of the budget as to the provisions, if any, which might be made in the next budget for debt redemption. He said he had moved this amendment because it was not possible for the committee to submit the report before the budget on the larger question of India's indebtedness. He regretted that the Finance Member had fixed the redemption scheme without the consent of the Assembly. He said India's real unproductive debt had been paid off and the present unproductive debt only consisted of £406 million contributed to England for war and the rest was money borrowed to meet deficits. He held that India's debt was not very high considering India's resources and he saw no justification for raising the taxes in order to put them into productive capital expenditure which the fund was being utilized for. Where was the necessity for making the provision for redeeming the productive debt at a time when nine crores were due to the provinces in respect of contributions, when taxes were awaiting reduction and when cotton excise duty had to be remitted? It was regrettable that the surplus should be diverted to a wild cat scheme like the one formulated by the Finance Member. In the interest of the taxpayer the industrial development and relief to the provinces he advocated the reconsideration of the debt redemption scheme and the use of the surplus for purposes beneficial to the taxpayer. He particularly asked what justification there was to pay railway annuities when they were already making provisions in the railway budget for depreciation fund and reserve fund. Why then raise a third fund in the form of a sinking fund?

SIR BASIL PUZZLED.

Sir Basil Blackett said he was puzzled to find as to what the committee proposed could do. The Finance Department was busy day and night in preparing the budget statement and could not help the proposed committee with any statement. Besides, as he would show, the proposal for a committee was not useful. If the House were to appoint all the committees suggested then either there would be no quorum in the house or there would be no quorum in the committee (laughter). He regretted to find that Mr Jamnadas had used arguments which had been used either for intentionally misleading the House or Mr. Mehta ought to know better.

On a point of order being raised by Mr. Mehta, the President told the Finance Member that he could not doubt the *bona fide*

(Continued on next page)

DISCUSSION ON INDIA.

REQUEST TO GRANT A DAY REFUSED.

PLEA OF "DISTURBANCE TO PUBLIC BUSINESS."

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne asked for a day to discuss the political conditions in India and the policy of His Majesty's Government in connection with the agitation for immediate alterations in the Reforms Scheme. Mr. Baldwin replied that it was impossible to grant a day before Easter without disturbance to public business and that Government was of opinion there was nothing in the existing situation in India warranting such a disturbance.—Reuter.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Frank Nelson drew attention, in connection with the probable appointment during the current year of a Commission, to examine and report on the present position of Indian Exchange and currency, to the "very general desire in India that such a Commission should sit and take evidence in chief business centres in India, and should consist, as far as possible, of members having recent personal knowledge of present financial and commercial conditions in India."

The Under-Secretary for India promised that when the time came for the constitution of the Committee, the considerations mentioned would be borne in mind.—Reuter

BOUNTY TO TATAS.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Col. Wedgwood asserted that the fresh assistance which the Government of India had recommended to the Assembly to be given to Messrs. the Tata Steel Company was more than what the Tariff Board had recommended, and asked whether the Tata Company had accepted any State control in return for the large and exceptional State assistance and whether any recommendations on the subject came within the terms of reference of the Tariff Board, and what was estimated annual payment to the Tata Company, both under the bounty and under the earlier protective duty?

Major Ormsby-Gore, for Lord Winterton, replied that rates of the duty recommended by the Tariff Board were mostly higher than the bounty voted, but for reasons explained in the Government of India's resolution of 27th November, 1924, the bounty was likely to be more useful to steel manufacturers during the year for which it had voted than the extra duties would have been voted than the extra duties would have parts of the question was in the negative. It seemed likely that the full amount of fifty lakhs fixed as the maximum payable as bounties would be paid. The protective duties previously granted did not involve any payment to steel manufacturers.

Col. Wedgwood said that Major Ormsby Gore had not given the total additional profit than the Tata Company made under the original protective duties which were extra and addition to the bounties.

Major Ormsby Gore replied that it was quite impossible to say what additional profits were.

Sir Frederick Wise asked whether the alteration was due to a rise of the rupee?

Major Ormsby-Gore was understood to say that he did not think so.—Reuter.

MARCONI RADIO.

MONTREAL-AUSTRALASIA LINE COMPLETED.

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.

Within a few months, Montreal will be directly connected with Australasia by Marconi's new system of Radio transmission. Marconi's are at present erecting three additional towers at Drummondville for the Canada-Australia Service. Drummondville Station will be operated in conjunction with the British Post Office receiving messages from Great Britain and relaying them direct to Australia.—Reuter.

KING UNWELL.

SUFFERING FROM BRONCHITIS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The King is suffering from feverish cold, and will be unable to fulfil any engagements for a few days.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

An official announcement states that His Majesty the King is suffering from bronchitis due to influenza.—Reuter.

CAPT. ARTHUR IN POLICE CUSTODY IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

The Chamber of Indictments has thrown out Captain Arthur's objection to the Magistrate's order refusing provisional release Consequently, the Captain remains in custody.—Reuter.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.

MR. MACDONALD ATTACKS GOVT.

MR. BALDWIN'S REPLY.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The House of Commons to-day, listened to the mildest free trade versus protection debate for many years. Mr. MacDonald's attack was not backed by any of the usual vocal signs of party feeling and enthusiasm. Mr. Snowden raised loud laughter when he referred to the last election when "Hundreds of thousands of terrified old women polled for the first time." The main point at issue in the very good tempered debate was justification of Government's procedure as re-establishing Parliament's control rather than weakening it. There clearly will be no fierce fiscal battle between the parties now till the budget or, later, when details of individual industries are likely to be attacked. The Liberal motion falls to ground and will not be discussed.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons debate on Government's policy, with regard to the safeguarding of industries, was initiated by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who, moving the Labour amendment, mentioned on 12th instant, accused Government of deliberately depriving the House of the right to discuss details. Labour did not believe that Free Trade itself would be able to solve social problems, but was convinced that with the policy of internal reconstruction, Free Trade was preferable to Tariff Reform. Government wanted to erect a wall against sweated goods, and yet refused to help to eliminate sweated goods by carrying out the Washington Labour Convention.

Mr. Baldwin, replying, said that Government intended to carry out, in letter and spirit, their election pledge regarding the safeguarding of industries, and would not introduce Protection. When Protection came to England, it would not come by the back door, although it might come from Labour (loud Conservative cheers). He denied there was an important departure in the methods of taxation. Government's procedure, under which enquiries would be held, results of which would be referred to the decision of the Cabinet, would save parliamentary time and re-establish the consitutional position of Parliament. In matters of taxation, the ultimate decision would rest with Parliament when the particular duty came up in the Finance Bill.

Mr. Lloyd George complained of the vagueness of Government's "serious departure," and cited figures puporting to prove that no case existed for creating a fresh element of international uncertainty when trade was slowly recovering. He mentioned that imports of wool had incresed by five million sterling since pre-war, and exports had increased by 32 million. Cotton imports rose by 100,000 and exports by 73 million sterling. He concluded that Government's motive was not industrial or commercial, but political.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S MOTION DEFEATED

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A feature of the debate was the speech of the Labour member, Mr. Haden Guest, Chairman of the Labour Commonwealth Group, who announced his intent on to vote for Government. He regretted the absence of alternative constructive proposals in Mr. MacDonald's motion, and deprecated what was apparently a new Labour policy, namely, "Liberalism tinged with pink." He declared that there were alternatives to the safeguarding of industries, for example, a vigorous policy of developing the resources of the Empire and paying more attention to the standard of the living of workers in different industries, but he supported the safeguards if they were only an alternative to doing nothing.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, replying to the debate, said that before an industry could obtain an enquiry it had to show not only that some countries' wages were lower but also that competition was exceptional, and imports were abnormal. There was no reason to suppose that a certain number of duties would necessarily lead to a general tariff. Every single duty to be proposed would be brought under the direct control of the House of Commons, from start to finish, by the full procedure of the Finance Bill. He pointed out that in 1924 Britain's exports of manufactures were 25 per cent. less that in 1913, while imports were four per cent. greater.

Mr. MacDonald's motion was rejected by 335 votes to 146.—Reuter.

MACDONALD'S RESOLUTION.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 16.

The debate on the subject of the safeguarding of Industries was begun in the House of Commons this afternoon. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour Leader, moved the following resolution: "That the policy of Government as disclosed in the White Paper and the methods by which it is proposed to carry this policy into effect must lead to a system of general tariffs which will not enlarge the volume of trade or safeguard the interests of workers as regards employment, wages and conditions."

Proceeding to criticise the proposals in regard to their effect on British Labour interests Mr. MacDonald combatted the argument that they would eliminate sweated goods from the British market. He contended that during all their fiscal controversies, when unemployment figured so much in the forefront of the attacks of the Conservatives Industries which they said were threatened were not threatened by sweated imports He declared that the Premier's plan to select this and that

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COMMUNAL CARD PLAYED.

BENGAL OFFICIALS WIN.

MINISTERS' SALARIES RESOLUTION CARRIED.

INDEPENDENTS VACILLATE.

The Bengal Legislative Council met Yesterday at 3 P. M. Sir Abdur Rahim moved that provision be made in the next budget for the Ministers' salaries.

The Swarajist amendment, moved by Mr. J. M. Sengupta was to the effect that consideration of the matter be postponed "sine die."

The Nationalist Party amendment was that the Governor be advised to appoint ministers from heads of the parties on certain terms. The Nationalists, through their leader, made it clear that thay had decided to accept ministerships

The Swarajist amendment was lost by 41 to 75 votes.

The Nationalist amendment which was supported by the Swarajists was also defeated by 54 votes to 73.

Sir Abdur Rahim's original resolution was carried by 75 to 51 votes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The vacillation of Independents and communal fanaticism of Mahomedans which was aroused at the eleventh hour were responsible for the disastrous defeat of the Swarajists in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day. The Swarajists also committed a tactical blunder by moving adjournment of the resolution on the Ministers' salaries *sine die*. As was expected had they from the beginning adopted the amendment of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarcar they would have got the support of the entire Nationalist block That compromising attitude of the Swarajists with the Independents, which ever led them to victories failed this time

Mr. C. R. Das's absence contributed no less to the defeat.

THIRTEEN AMENDMENTS ADMITTED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Thirteen amendments have been admitted to Sir Abdur Rahim's resolution for making provision in the Budget for Ministers' salaries. The majority of these amendments stand against the names of Swarajists and Independents and several of them are identical. The Swarajists intend to secure that the consideration of the resolution should be adjourned or that it should be amended in such a manner that Ministers are to be appointed provided Government agrees to the conditions mentioned by the Swarajist representative at the Government House Conference. An amendment of an Independent Member asks the Government to provide for salaries in the Budget after ascertaining from the different party leaders the circumstances in which a stable ministry can be formed. Another Independent member's resolution asks for the formation and announcement of the personnel of the ministry previous to the introduction of the Budget. The former whip of the Swarajist Party has sent in an amendment in which he asks that the Ministers should be selected from the Nationalist Party in the Council.

It is understood that at a meeting of the members of the Swaraj Party of the Legislative Council to-day, it was decided not to move any amendments of which notices had been sent by members of the Party in their individual capacity except an amendment for adjournment of further consideration of the resolution.—A. P.

FORECAST OF RESULT DIFFICULT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

It is difficult to forecast the result of voting to-morrow on the Government resolution for making provision for the Ministers' salaries in the next Budget. The difference between the Independents and Swarajists about the course to be adopted with regard to the resolution looks real and the joint deliberations of both the parties to-day have resulted in no agreement and the meeting adjourned till to-morrow when Mr. Das is expected to arrive here.—A. P.

WILL RESOLUTION BE ADJOURNED?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

As expected Mr. C. R. Das did not arrive this morning from Patna. It is very likely, therefore, that Independents and Swarajists will make joint efforts to get the consideration of the Government resolution regarding the Ministers' salaries adjourned by supporting the amendment providing for consultation with party leaders.

Sir Surendranath Bannerjee in the course of a letter to the Press earnestly appeals to the members of the Legislative Council to support the Government resolution. He writes that unless there is a dissolution which will not improve matters, but will practically restore the present state of things it will be the establishment of bureaucratic control over all departments of Government without the slightest leavon of popular authority.—A. P.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The Bengal Legislative Council which met this afternoon, elected Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy to be Deputy President of the Council.

Sir Abdur Rahim next moved a resolution recommending that provision be made in the Budget for the salary of Ministers.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta moved an amendment urging that consideration of the question be adjourned *sine die*. After a lengthy debate the Council passed the resolution by 73 votes to 51, Mr. Sen Gupta's amendment being rejected by 75 votes to 41. The Independent Party's amendment in favour of ascertaining from the different party leaders the circumstances in which a stable ministry could be formed before provision of salary was made was rejected by 73 votes to 54.

LORD LYTTON'S MOVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Will the diplomatic move of Lord Lytton succeed? This the Bengal Councillors will have to answer to-day. The appointment of Ministers is looming large before the public for the past few weeks. The danger is there lest in a moment of weakness a few Nationalist members throw their lot on the Government side. The resolution is so attractive and the names of the Ministers, will be so popular that there is no wonder that a few may succumb to the tempting bait. The Independents hold the supreme position. Their leader Mr. Bomkesh Chakravarty, who has been elected by Swarajist efforts on the distinct understanding that he would support no Ministry until the present form of Government had changed, has so far observed studied silence. If he accepts Ministry the efforts of the Swarajists will be baffled and the dyarchy which they lay buried twice will once more revive and with a jeering smile rule the country by Ordinances. Neither in this connection is it possible to ignore the strength of the parties in the Bengal Council which is Swarajists 44, Europeans and Government members 42 and Independents 54. Now the question may be asked what transpired during the intervening period which would prompt the Independents to cast votes against the Swarajists and constitute a Ministry of their own. Some represent it that they are sick over the farce of no Ministry. The Government is still going on merrily. Why not take a leap in the dark and boldly face the situation. Government complain of our non-acceptance of responsibility. Let us accept office and give a more systematic fight to Government within the cabinet until it yields to our national demands. Is this a cry of despair or a cry for new experiment nobody can say. But this has visibly affected the Swarajist tactics and their leaders instead of moving a resolution directly opposing the appointments of Ministers have submitted amendments indicating conditional acceptance of Ministry. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has apparently withdrawn his amendment in favour of the amendment of Mr. Naliniranjan Sarcar who will move: "This Council while urging that the earliest steps be taken for the establishment of autonomy in the province recommends as a working basis in the meantime to the Government that provision be made for the salaries of Ministers in the Budget of the year 1925-1926 or in the supplementary grant provided that (1) The Government give proof of their change of heart by agreeing to (a) release all prisoners arrested in October last and detained under Regulation 3 of 1818 or the newly promulgated Ordinance or give them the chance of open trial in a court of law, (b) give full scope to the Ministers for the realization of their responsibilty in the Council, (c) allow the Ministers to vote according to their own opinions on material questions of principle and policy (d) allot separate and sufficient funds for the transferred departments and appoint a joint Financial Secretary, (e) float a loan for the development of the nation building departments as suggested by Mr. C. R. Das during the debate on the last Budget, (f) support the introduction of a local self-Government Amendment Bill in which the rural police will be placed under the local bodies. (2) That the Ministry be actually formed prior to any demand for their salaries being made." Upto the time of wiring it is understood no question can arise as to the non-admittance of this amendment by the President. There is another amendment for postponing the question of appointment of Ministers in the name of a prominent Swarajist Mr. S. N. Halder. Which of the two amendments

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COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA

MRS BESANT EXPLAINS THE SCHEME

VILLAGE AUTONOMY AND ADULT SUFFRAGE.

At the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday night, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "The Commonwealth of India Bill", Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. There was a distinguished and large audience, including many ladies

Mrs. Naidu said Mrs. Besant would speak to them on Indian constitutional questions and of the ancient democratic ideal of Swaraj; she had devoted herself to the service of India and was serving her with dynamic energy.

MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant said she was in Delhi lately on the Committee appointed by the Conference held in Bombay and certain points were considered there, and there were two sub-committees appointed, one to consider the question of Hindu-Muslim unity and another to consider the question of Swaraj in India. They had completed their report on the latter question and it was now handed over to Pandit Motilal Nehru on the 11th February, although the report was due on the 15th. Gandhiji made one remark as Chairman of the General Committee reminding them that when Lord Morley asked Mr. Gokhale for an outline of the constitution for India, Mr. Gokhale wrote it down on a half-sheet of foolscap paper. The Committee, however, had not kept entirely within those limits; the Committee decided not to draft a Bill, but to lay down certain principles, from which a Bill might be drafted. Mrs. Besant then referred to the pledge taken by those members of the legislatures who had called the Convention, which was to endeavour to frame a constitution for India, embodying the principle of Dominion status. The pledge stated that they would place India on an equality with the Dominions, making her supreme in her inner affairs, except in regard to the question of defence, meaning army, navy, etc. Last year the Convention had appointed seven committees to consider the different departments in the Government and subjects with which the Government had to deal and those reports came in December last. These reports were circulated for opinion among the different leaders and the Convention would meet again in a few weeks. Then they would have a rough Bill which they could send to Parliamentary draftsmen for putting into Parliamentary language and she had pledged herself to submit the Bill to the Parliament in the first session of the Parliament in 1925. The Bill would then be moved in the Parliament and the second reading also moved, and there would be a Parliamentary debate on the Bill, although that in itself was not enough, when they had a Conservative Government and the other parties in small minorities. It would be brought into Parliament as a definite demand for Home Rule and if India would take up a strong, persistent, persevering agitation, showing that she did not mean to be quiet until the Bill was passed, then their progress would be rapid. But if India remained indifferent and did not mean to exert herself by means of popular agitation, then the opinion in England would be that India did not care about Swaraj, and that England should not give her what India did not want. Mr. Montagu said when all Indians wanted to be free she could be free.

DOMINIONS' POWER.

Proceeding Mrs. Besant said if they wanted Parliamentary Government they had to work through Parliament and she asked them to read the Bill which she had already published. The resolution passed in the Congress of 1914 demanded that India should be placed on an equality with the self-governing Dominions, and it was entirely for India to decide what should be the framework of her future Government. When they considered the repeated decision of the Congress, when they also considered that some of them thought that Britain and India together could do far more for the world than either of them could do separately, when they looked round at the conditions, then most of them would say that if Indians gained complete freedom, within Indian borders,—and if they put it into the preamble—then they would not have to go to Westminster again to ask for a particular position to be taken up by India, and they would then take their place in the federation of free peoples; they could then have peace between Asia and Europe and avoid the frightful possibility of a war between one continent and another, and the whole civilised world. But for that India would have to gain complete self-government within her own borders, and whatever powers were gained by the self-governing Dominions would then come automatically to India. One of those powers was that of making treaties, as Canada had made with the United States. If the help of the Dominions was wanted in a war, the consent of that Dominion had to be taken for the purpose, otherwise no power would be able to force her into it.

VILLAGE AUTONOMY.

Mrs. Besant then referred to the village Government, on which the whole ancient Indian system of Government depended. That system was killed by the Government in the year 1819, and India was unfairly deprived of that advantage. In the history of ancient India they would find that Governments took their roots deep in the villages, and the village was the unit of the Government. The larger areas were simply the multiples of villages, and ten villages and its multiple were grouped together, and they composed a republic, or a kingdom or a state. *Arthasastra* written by Chanakya, the Minister of Chandragupta Maurya, in the fourth century of the Christian era and the *Shukraniti* written in the seventh century contain a great deal about the ancient Hindu system of polity. India which contained more than five lakhs of villages should have her unit of Government as the village, and the whole fabric of ancient Government was built on the village in this country. In Chandragupta's time, whose empire ran from the Hindukush to modern Madras, they would find that the central Government consisted of several panchayats. Even in the Rigveda the village was taken as the basis, but that foundation was destroyed in the year 1819 by the Government,—for the wealth and trade came from the villages. It was in the villages that the roots of liberty were the strongest. It was not the business of villagers to fight; they had no hand in the fight of the Kshatrivas who fought for their own gains and conquests. The villager remained aloof from these quarrels, for it was not his business and he went on with his spinning and weaving and his own industries. If Indians would only be true to their ancient ideals everything was bound to be all right.

SUFFRAGE.

Speaking about the suffrage, the speaker said every adult in the villages was given the vote, but when they went to larger and larger areas the suffrage was given only to persons with particular qualifications. In the urban areas it was given to persons whose income was about Rs. 25 per month, which was the average wage of a mill-worker in Madras, although it was shamefully low.

When they had Swaraj they would make education free, as was the case in ancient India, and it would also be free from Government control, for the Government should have nothing to do with education, except provide funds for it. In one of the ancient Indian universities successively four kings poured their wealth, but they did not control them, for they knew that there were more learned persons to look after them. In those days every one who wanted to go to the University was allowed to do so, and although some of the students might be poor the education given to the son of a king or to the son of a poor man was the same. India was then the most educated country in the world, but with the villages that system perished in 1819.

ADMINISTRATION.

In those provinces which wanted them there would be two chambers. In the Central Government there would also be two chambers, the Senate consisting of about 100 to 150 members. All the councils were wholly elected, and there would be no nominations. The Prime Minister was to be appointed by the Governor-General and the former would then nominate his ministers, who would have to be appointed by the Governor-General as a constitutional king did. The army budget was to be votable, but it would be fixed by a conference between the legislature and the military authorities. Indians would be appointed in the artillery and air services, for without these two arms the army would be of little use. At present newly arrived commissioned officers were taught by Indian non-commissioned officers, and why cannot they teach Indian officers in the same manner?

If they wanted to be free they would have to work hard during the next few months. They must work hard and sincerely for their freedom for without work they would get nothing. More than an Indian she realised what an intolerable burden foreign yoke was. She had no quarrel with England since Ireland had gained her freedom. If they wanted to make the country prosperous, if they wanted to make her great, if they wanted to free her, then they would have to work towards that end and thus realise their own greatness.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Naidu said it was unnecessary for her to add anything to the wealth of information that was given to them by the speaker. Mrs. Besant had merely enunciated to them the principles of the complicated scheme she wanted them to adopt, but even those principles were too complicated for them to follow. But, the system might be summed up as fundamental democracy which rising from the village went up right to the Central Government. That was the basis of the democratic principle enunciated by the last speaker. Mrs. Naidu then paid a very eloquent tribute to the lecturer and said she had sacrificed her life for the cause of India, and though her body was old her soul was young, and she wanted Indians not to be cowards but to be free, the inheritors of the great tradition of their Motherland.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DEBT.

(Continued from previous page.)

of any member by saying that he "intentionally" misled the House.

The Finance member readily withdrew the remark and said Mr. Jamnadas's argument was obviously misleading. Coming to the main proposition, Sir Basil opposed the resolution but welcomed the opportunity afforded by it to take the House and the country into confidence in the matter of maturing debt and new capital requirements. He began by giving figures of India's gross debt of all kinds which amounted on the 31st March 1914 to 551.23 crores, on the 31st March 1924 to 784.34 and on 31st March 1925 to 1038.53. These figures included debt of the provincial Governments which on the 31st March 1925 amounted to 125.87 crores. He then compared productive debt with the unproductive debt on the three dates. He considered the provincial debt almost all productive and therefore excluded it from comparison. The unproductive debt was 26.58 crores on the 31st March 1914, 293.24 in 1924 and 281.45 in 1925. Between 1914 and 1924 the unproductive debt thus increased by 268.66 crores. It was no doubt undesirable feature of their debt, but when compared with the experience of every other nation belligerent or neutral during these 10 years the very moderate nature of India's unproductive debt was a matter for satisfaction. The productive debt during 1924-25 had increased by 45.18 crores being almost entirely due to railway capital expenditure and taking over of E.I.R. companies debentures amounting to 18 1/2 million pounds. Unproductive debt had decreased by 13.79 crores during the current year. The decrease would have been still larger but for conversion of a large amount of 5 per cent sterling loan into three per cent stock which reduced annual interest payments. The Finance Member next compared the internal with external debt which stood respectively on 31st March 1914, 1924 and 1925 as follows:—107.80 and 371.50. 385.40 and 485.84. 390.85 and 511.81. This was calculated at pound equivalent to rupees fifteen. It was, he said, satisfactory to note that the increase since 1914 had been more in the internal than the external debt and if the provincial debt were included then internal debt exceeded the external. Apart from the nominal increase in external debt they had reduced the external debt during the current year by nearly two and quarter million pounds. The Finance Member next dealt with the interest charges which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seemed to think were immense. Gross charges of interest in all debt amounted in 1923-24 to 41.06 crores and came down in 1924-25 to 40.54 crores partly due to reborrowing at lower rate and mainly due to the rise of exchange but it was not by gross charges of interest that the burden on the taxpayer was to be judged. What concerned the taxpayer was the amount paid as interest out of taxation, because the greater portion of interest was paid out of income from productive assets.

UNPRODUCTIVE RAILWAY DEBT.

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's criticism regarding what Mr. Mehta said was unproductive railway debt and increase in railway rates and fares, the Finance Member said that average prices in India had gone up comparatively higher than the increase in rates and fares, thereby proving how well Indian railways had been managed (laughter). As for unproductiveness, Mr. Mehta in the latter part of his speech had himself confessed it was productive because he had opposed repayment of railway annuities on ground that it was productive. Net interest paid by the taxpayer on the unproductive debt amounted in 1923-24 to 15.36 crores and in 1924-25 to 13.82 but this was also an overestimate. Leaving aside the interest on gold standard and paper currency reserves they earned in 1923-24 67 lakhs and in 1924-25 sixty-three lakhs as interest on the Secretary of State's cash balances. Then again the taxpayer received from Railways 6.14 crores last year and is expected to receive approximately 5.64 crores in the current year. The final figures, therefore for the net burden of interest on debt which had to be met out of taxation amounted to 9.85 crores in 1923-24 and 7.54 in 1924-25. These figures showed that the problem of paying interest out of taxation was not alarming. He mentioned that interest on unproductive debt paid by taxpayer in England amounted to £300 millions a year apart from the sinking fund. The Indian taxpayer might, therefore, consider himself comparatively fortunate. The Finance Member said it was not necessary for him to go deeply into the question of the burden on India of remitting money to London to pay interest on external debt. It was the question of exchange, of surplus of export and balance of payments and not the question of taxpayer's burden in meeting interest charges. He had shown that this burden was 7.54 crores in 1924-25. He had not time to-day to say much on question of amortization of debt recently dealt with by Government resolution. The annual charge involved was no doubt an addition to the amount required to be met from taxation, but there was solid satisfaction that now that their budgets balanced not only was the sum re-invested for productive capital purposes but was an essential and a valuable contribution towards solving the problem of India's early maturing the debt and the programme of capital expenditure during the next decade.

REASONABLY SCIENTIFIC.

Sir Basil warned the House against following the advice of Mr. Rangaswami. He agreed with Mr. Rangaswami that one aspect of the fund was to get rid of unproductive debt. This might be achieved in 30 years. Despite what Mr. Jamnadas might say, the debt redemption scheme was reasonably scientific. He did not want to say further and thereby anticipate his budget statement though there had been many incitements to him to do so (laughter). Continuing, Sir Basil said fortunately they had nothing to worry about in respect of foreign maturing debt of any considerable value until 1931-32, but in India the position was very different. Every year up to and including 1933-34 except 1929-30 blocks of bonds would mature aggregating 175.76 crores. It was of the utmost importance to the taxpayer that when these matured they should be able not only to meet them but also to reborrow them at a somewhat lower rate. But, this was not all. The greatest need of India to-day was new capital expenditure both for private and Government enterprise. The capital railway programme would end in 1927. In addition a large number of development projects had to be financed such as the Sukkur and Sutlej project. In his opinion there was an immense scope for expenditure on the development of India's resources. It was roughly estimated that the sum required for development, including loans to provincial Governments in the five years 1925-26 to 1929-30 inclusive, amounted to an annual average of twenty crores for the provinces and twenty-five crores for the railways. If they added about nineteen crores annual charge required for meeting maturing bonds then the total of 300 crores or 60 crores annually was required during the next five years to meet their requirements. Of course, a portion of it would be met from provincial sinking funds and the Central Government's reduction of the debt fund. But the bulk would have to be borrowed or reborrowed. The problem that faced India, therefore, was a problem of ways and means and not the amount of charges to be paid out of taxation.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The ways and means figure might, Sir Basil feared, appear formidable but here again that must draw comfort from the experience of the United Kingdom and face the situation with the same confidence as the United Kingdom did. He thought that to the extent of 100 crores the question was of reborrowing money from the bond-holders. Cash certificates, despite Mr. Jamnadas's unjust criticism, might make handsome contributions. He, therefore, estimated that on an average about twenty crores would have to be borrowed in the open market every year. He emphasised that this was an average and he saw no reason why from her annual savings India should not be able to finance this annual loan. If this loan was not forthcoming then the alternatives were either to slow down development (which would be a shortsighted policy) or to borrow abroad. There was no harm in moderate borrowing externally for productive purposes, but they must not unduly strain India's capacity for payments abroad. It was, however, always better to construct railways or canals by capital raised in India. He did not want to dilate on this point as the subject was under the consideration of the External Capital Committee. His purpose had been served. He had been able to show that the resolution was misconceived because it laid emphasis on the burden of the debt. This burden was not alarming. He again emphasised that the Debt Redemption Fund had given both in India and in England additional confidence in the securities of the Government of India. This would help them in raising money in future at lower rates thereby saving in interest charges. This sinking fund was in the nature of an investment. A raid on this fund would be most disastrous. They could do nothing more damaging to India's credit than raid the sinking fund.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar:—I did not propose a raid. I only proposed an enquiry.

RAID ON SINKING FUND.

The Finance Member admitted that was so, but Mr. Rangaswami had actually suggested that the surplus put into the fund be used to reduce provincial contributions and taxation. What was it if not a raid on the sinking fund. The fund was not big and they would still take thirty years to do away with their unproductive debt and it would be a long time before their interest charges became minus. A committee of the House would serve no useful purpose. They were no longer working in an era of unbalanced budgets. The capital programme had to be voted by the provincial and Central Legislatures. While they could visualise the problem as a whole a solution could be reached only by stages. He had shown that the real problem was one of ways and means and this must be left to be dealt with from month to month and year to year by the Finance Department and its advisers and could not be taken in hand by a committee of the House. While therefore he welcomed the resolution as it was for the benefit alike of Government and the country that attention might be drawn to the important questions relating to the public debt, he hoped the resolution would not be pressed and that if pressed the House would not support it because by supporting the resolution they would be supporting a raid on the sinking fund.

Replying to a point raised by Mr. Ramchandra Rao, the Finance Member explained that if they did not pay the railway annuities they would have to pay for treasury bills used to raise these annuities. It came to the same thing.

SIR BASIL'S RAID ON REVENUES.

Mr. Shanmugam Chetty, said that if the position of India's debt was really as that presented by the mover then not only four crores but about twelve crores must be annually set apart as sinking fund to recover the credit of the Government of India but Mr. Chetty did not believe the position to be bad because the productive debt of India was very satisfactory and compared well with that of countries like England, Australia and New Zealand. They must first ascertain whether the productive debt of India was in such a condition as to warrant the launching of a scheme for a sinking fund. He further questioned the wisdom of wiping off the unproductive debt during a period of thirty years. He asked whether the credit of the Government of India would be affected seriously by the debt position.

Sir Basil Blackett:—Yes.

Mr. Chetty:—I say no. When we compare the debt position of India with that of other countries in the world, we can very well congratulate ourselves on our position. It is obviously misleading on the part of Sir Basil Blackett to compare the sinking fund provision of Great Britain with the sinking fund provision of the Government of India, because 95 per cent of the debt of England was unproductive whereas eighty per cent. of India's debt was productive. The House did not propose to make a raid on the sinking fund. In fact, they were anxious to provide an adequate sinking fund; but they should protest against the attempt of Sir Basil Blackett to raid the revenues of India especially when there were so many claims to be settled namely the abolition of cotton excise provincial contributions and relief to taxpayers.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

When the Assembly met after lunch, Mr. Cocke (Bombay) welcomed Government action in providing for a sinking fund as a step in the right direction.

Mr. D. P. Sinha said they must first ascertain the actual unproductive and productive debt of India.

"UNFAIR AND UNJUST."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas considered it most unfair and unjust on the part of the Government of India to have entered into an agreement with the Secretary of State and even decided on setting apart four crores for redemption of debt for this year without consulting the Legislative Assembly. He agreed with Government in the underlying principle of their scheme for redemption of debt but four crores was not a small amount and Government should not have earmarked that sum without consulting the Assembly. He wanted to know how much of this four crores was notable.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that the major portion was non-votable.

Then again, said Sir Purshotamdas, to earmark this same amount for a period of five years whether they be good years or bad years was not the right course especially when remission of provincial contributions was more than due and the tax-payer needed some relief. Sir Purshotamdas said the House had to decide two issues firstly whether the amount set apart as sinking fund was necessary or what other amount was necessary. Secondly, the House ought to be satisfied that unless such a fund was set apart the interests of India would suffer. He supported the case for an enquiry by a committee. Government had more than a month's notice of the resolution and should not plead for any difficulty in placing facts before the committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta denied that his intention was to do away with the sinking fund. All he wanted was to examine whether the proposed provision was not extravagant. He maintained that the Acworth report had shown that the railways expenditure was not productive and this he said would remain so as long as the railways had unlimited powers to raise rates and fares. In England, he said, reduction of taxation and debt were going on hand in hand. "Why not in India" asked Mr. Jamnadas

Mr. Jinnah asked whether the Finance Member would be prepared to meet the informal committee of the House and discuss the subject and suggested that the discussion be in the meanwhile adjourned till the Simla session

SIR BASIL ASSURANCE.

Sir Basil Blackett accepted Mr. Jinnah's suggestion because the adoption of the resolution after the speeches delivered in the House would give an injurious impression outside.

Mr. Rangachariar suggested that the Standing Finance Committee be entrusted with the work (voice—No. No).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta accepted Mr. Jinnah's proposal as the best under the circumstances.

Mr. Jinnah's motion for adjourning the debate till the Simla session was put and carried.

SUPREME COURT IN INDIA.

Dr. Gour then moved a resolution for the establishment of a Supreme Court in India.

Sir Henry Stanyon, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir A. Muddiman on behalf of Government opposed the motion, which was eloquently supported by Mr. M. A. Jinnah. The resolution was eventually lost, 15 voting for and 56 against it.

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list on the resolution of Dr. Gour for the establishment of a supreme court in India:—

AYES 15.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. Venkatapatiraju, Mr. Shams-uz-zoha, Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Ali Mazzaman Chowdury, Mr. Amar Nath Dutt, Maulvi Abul Kasem, Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray, Mr. Jajodia, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Ismail Khan and Mr. Sayid Mohammad Ismail.

NOES 56.

Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. W. S. J. Wilson, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Meir, Sardar B. A. Dalal, Mr. Webb, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Sykes, Colonel Crawford, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty, Mr. Rama Aiyangar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Prince Akram Hussain, Mr. Marr, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Abdul Mumin, Maulvi Nazim Ali, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Abhyankar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malariya, Sir Henry Stanyon, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Ashworth, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Crow, Mr. Tonkinson, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burdon, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Hudson, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Mr. Chaman Lall, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. D. P. Sinha, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Maulvi Mohammad Yaqub, Captain Ajab Khan, Captain Hira Singh, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan and Mr. Raj Narain.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT.

A WHOLE-TIME OFFICER.

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The amendment to the Assembly President's Salary Bill in order to secure that the President shall be a whole-time officer has now been drafted and will be moved by Mr. Graham in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th instant and it will run thus: "The elected President of the Legislative Assembly shall not during his tenure of that office practice any profession or engage in any trade or undertake for remuneration any employment other than his duties as President of the Legislative Assembly."

RAILWAYS ACT AND COUNCIL OF STATE.

Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary has given notice that he will move in the Council of State the consideration and passage of Mr. Neogi's Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly amending the Railways Act with a view to prohibit the reservation of railway compartments for any particular community.—A. P.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

EXPERTS SUGGEST CONSOLIDATION OF PIERS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The final report of the expert advisers on the St Paul's Cathedral recommends consolidation of the piers by grouting and insertion of metal rods encircling the drums of the dome with metal hooping. The experts definitely dissociate themselves from any proposal to complete reconstruction of piers.—Reuter Special.

(Continued from column 6.)

were surprised at the harsh criticisms at the hands of old fossils like Sir Maneckjee and Sir Umar Hayat and immediately obtained the presence of Lord Rawlinson and other officials to vote against the resolution, but the cry of "No" was so loud that Government did not challenge the result that the motion was carried. This fact shows conclusively that if only the Council of State is properly constituted and questions well handled that House could be made into an effective instrument of support to popular demands made by the Legislative Assembly

BUDGET IN ASSEMBLY

WILL IT BE THROWN OUT?

CHANCES OF OBSTRUCTION.

(From our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Budget time is drawing near and while the railway portion of the Budget is to be presented in the Central Legislature on the 20th, the remaining portion of the Budget will be unveiled on the 28th. What will be the attitude of the Nationalist Party towards the Budget and what are the chances of adopting a policy of obstruction? This is the query heard everywhere. The non-officials agreed in the Assembly to-day without any discussion to several supplementary demands for grants amounting to and one crore and a half, but this result was inevitable if the Standing Finance Committee is to be supported. The attitude of acquiescence in this respect should not be construed in any sense as indicative of what a few unthinking Anglo-Indians call a policy of cooperation. The spirit of rejection of the Budget as a whole is still fresh in the minds of the Swarajist, but tied as they are to the Independents as parts they have to adjust their position to the conditions and circumstances as they arise from time to time. There is a section of opinion among the Independents which is adverse to adopting a policy of wholesale or even piecemeal obstruction to the Budget and it is this section which while not being strictly members of the Nationalist Party is attempting more or less to dictate the course of Party politics in the Assembly. But all honour to the rest who are heart and soul with the Swarajists for the rejection of the Budget. The intransigent section is so firm that it is feared it may carry the day when the time comes for action.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S VOTING RULE.

The new rules relating to voting on the Budget grants as emerged from the Sub-Committee of the Nationalist Party have already appeared and they were adopted to-day by the Party with a few verbal alterations. The prominent change is that if either the Independent or Swaraj Party do not desire to resort to a policy of obstruction or of refusing the supplies the Nationalist Party shall not make it a party question and in that event either group will be free to act as it may determine. In some quarters this change is considered very significant and that under this formula all the non-officials will descend slowly to cooperation, but there is absolutely no ground for such an interpretation, because the Swaraj Party has taken care to see that every member of the Independent Party becomes a regular member of the Nationalist Party in order to exercise his votes as a Nationalist Party man. This is an ample safeguard against machinations of those handful of doubting Thomases and irresolute politicians who might attempt thru their membership of the Independent Party to snatch any concessions from the Swarajists to refuse supplies, but it is not too easy to state definitely what way things will take shape.

CHANCES OF OBSTRUCTION.

It is, however, a hopeful sign that both Messrs. Nehru and Jinnah are of one mind in all party matters and they can be trusted to guide the course of action in the light of events that might be revealed by the presentation of the Budget and by the attitude of Government on the Reforms as will be judged after the forthcoming publication of the Muddiman Committee Report. Of course Government will try to postpone all action on the report, while it is evident the non-officials will back on the minority recommendations of that Committee. If not more the conditions which necessitated the rejection of the Finance Bill last year exist ten fold this year. What with the promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance and the ascendancy of the Tory Government in England? The Government of India have further shown callous regard for the feelings and sentiments of Indians as evidenced by their contemptuous opposition to the non-official resolutions on Tanganyika, South Africa, Kenya and their treatment of Mr. Patel's Bill to repeal the special enactments. I expect, therefore, that the chances of obstruction to the Budget will soon manifest themselves in a few days in a manner more marked than at present.

GOVERNMENT'S SNAP VICTORY.

To-day in the Legislative Assembly Government secured a snap victory over the non-officials by two votes on an indirect motion by Mr. Neogy for the abolition of the Standing Advisory Committees attached to the various departments of the Government of India. Mr. Neogy at whose instance these Committees were originally brought into being in the time of the old Assembly is now disillusioned and he is convinced of the utter futility of "these glorified appendices". It was the same feeling to which Mr Rangachariar gave powerful expression in speaking on the Bengal Ordinance when he asked, 'Why did not Government consult the Home Department's Advisory Committee of which I believe I am a member?". Mr. Neogy was firm in his attitude and the Swarajists agreed with him by voting for abolition while on account of a few Independents including Mr. Jinnah the Government resolution for the election to these bodies was carried.

GOVERNMENT'S DEFEAT IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

In the Council of State on the other hand Government suffered a defeat inasmuch as they could not even dare to claim division in face of the unanimous support given by the representatives of all communities to the resolution of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari for a committee to report on quantity of water that should flow unobstructedly down the Ganges near Narora for the convenience and use of Hindu pilgrims. Mr. Ley and Sir Narasimha Sarma

(Continued in column 5).

SHAH OF PERSIA

DEMAND FOR ABDICATION

DECIDES TO RESIST.

SAN REMO, Feb. 17.

The Shah who is travelling incognito as Prince Abbas has been staying here for past one week. It is understood that the object of his visit is to consult his brother, Prince Ali, regarding recent events in Persia as according to telegrams from Teheran certain political circles especially the entourage of the Minister for War are demanding the Shah's abdication. The Shah conferred at length yesterday with Prince Ali and several other important personages who have arrived from London and Paris. It is reported that the Shah has decided to resist the pressure to abdicate, and has telegraphed definite instructions to the Regent. After conversations the Shah departed with his suite for Nice.—Reuter.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons, to-day Captain Islan drew attention to the ultimatum of the Premier of Persia to the Mejliss with regard to the position of the Shah, and asked what steps were being taken to safeguard British interests in any eventualities that might arise.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that at present there was no threat to British interests which would necessitate the adoption of special measures.—Reuter.

STABILITY OF FRANC.

FRANCE MUST FOLLOW BRITAIN.

PARIS, Feb. 16.

Addressing the Chamber on the subject of the stability of the franc which was disconcertingly falling, M. Herriot said that despite unemployment and industrial crisis Britain was returning to the gold standard and France must do the same thing cost what it might.—Reuter.

HERRIOT'S IMPASSIONATE APPEAL.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

M. Herriot made an impassionate appeal to them to discard Party differences and re-establish the wartime "union sacree" in the interests of the preservation of a healthy financial situation. He announced the abolition of the system of "bordereau de coupons" instituted last year and designed to check the evasion of income-tax payments on bearer securities, but resulted in the export of capital owing to the resentment against what were considered to be inquisitorial methods. The Premier continuing enunciated the policy of borrowing the minimum and repaying the maximum and reiterated the rejection of capital levy. He foreshadowed the punishment of fiscal fraud by imprisonment and sat down amidst cheers from the Left and silence from the Right.—Reuter.

FRENCH MILITARY MISSION.

AEROPLANE DISASTER.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

A message from Nievney states that Colonel Vuillemin of the French Military Mission to Lake Chad has fractured his skull as a result of a recent aeroplane disaster and Dagneaux has broken his ribs. Knecht has dislocated his shoulder. All are progressing favourably.—Reuter.

SURGERY IN A TWO-INCH BOX.

ZAM-BUK SWIFTLY ENDS PAIN, KILLS POISONOUS GERMS AND GROWS HEALTHY NEW SKIN.

Official returns recently published, emphasise the greatly increased peril of accidents, and the many urgent emergencies where Zam-Buk averts pain and suffering. An street or bazaar, home, office, factory or sports ground you are liable to happen cuts, bruises, burns, and flesh wounds that call for prompt treatment with Zam-Buk. This powerful antiseptic balm completely fulfills all first-requirements. It heals rapidly, painlessly and perfectly.

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For its wide range of utility, its simplicity and ever-ready character, Zam-Buk is well described as "A Surgery in a Two-Inch Box." Its medicinal action is three-fold. First, where skin is sore, irritated or inflamed, Zam-Buk is instantly cooling and soothing. Secondly, Zam-Buk is a most reliable antiseptic. It purifies the damaged exposed tissues, kills off disease germs and averts festering, blood-poisoning and other dangerous complications. Thirdly, at the same time as it is soothing and thoroughly cleansing the damaged or diseased tissues Zam-Buk is carrying on its rapid natural healing and growing healthy new skin.

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Zam-Buk is a super-balm scientifically prepared from certain rare herbal extracts. Thus it is entirely different to ordinary dressings and artificial ointments containing rancid animal fats and crude drugs.

Zam-Buk is the safe speedy skin healer to keep always handy. Apply instantly in cases of wet, dry or scaly eczema, dhobies itch, prickly heat, ringworm, pimples boils, abscesses, chronic sores, poisoned wounds, sore feet, cuts, burns, scalds, insect bites, etc. Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere supply Zam-Buk in sealed boxes, price Re. One or Rs. 2-4 for more economical family size. Direct from Agents: Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Charni, Road, Bombay.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

PROTEST AGAINST HINDU MEMBERS' ACTION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 16.

In an overcrowded meeting held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall yesterday in connection with the recent election of the Executive Officer of the Municipal Board, Cawnpore, the following resolution was adopted unanimously with Lala Devi Das Khatri on Chair:—

(1) That this meeting of the citizens Cawnpore condemns strongly the action those members of the Board who voted fo Mr. Christie, an I. C. S., in Preference a non-official Indian, thereby giving a death-blow to the Cawnpore local self-government and to Swaraj.

(2) That this meeting expresses its want of confidence in those elected Hindu members viz. Lala Chhangamal, Babu Brijendra Swaroop, Babu Jangbahadur and Babu Bhagwandas, who voted for Mr. Christie and calls upon them to tender their resignations from the membership of the Municipal Board.

(3) That this meeting convened in his constituency specially condemns the conduct of Lala Chhangamal, who himself canvassed for Babu Purshottan Das Tandon as candidate for the post of executive officer and in spite of repeated assurances of his support voted for Mr. Christie. Messrs Balkrishna Sharma, Budhulal Jagdamba Prasad, Hitaishi Raghuberdayal Bhatta, Rameshur Misra Vaid and many other spoke in the meeting. ...

REVISION OF LUCKNOW PACT.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI'S VIEWS.

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

Mr. S. Satyamurti has submitted his replies to the questionnaire issued by the Delhi subcommittee of the Hindu Maha Sabha regarding the revision of the 1916 pact. In his opinion the Lucknow pact was a mistake, but he was not in favour of its revision for the purpose of doing away with it. Personally he believed that neither the Hindus nor the Mahomedans were justified in complaining about the terms of the pact they having been parties to it. He was strongly against communal representation and its extension to public services, local bodies, universities and other educational bodies. In his opinion representation should be on the basis of population and so far as the Central Legislatures are concerned he would strongly recommend that there should not be representation by communities.—A. P

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Y. M. Kale M.L.C., of Buldana has given notice of a resolution which he wants to move in the ensuing session of the C. P. Legislative Council recommending Government to appoint a mixed committee to inspect and to report on the documents and papers of historical importance which are deposited in the C. P. Secretariat and other Government offices in the Province with a view to encourage historical research in the province and to advise on the feasibility of publishing selections from them on the lines set down by the Bombay Government.—(A.P.)

The All India Hockey Tournament which was to have commenced at Allahabad on Monday had to be cancelled owing to the paucity of the entries.—(A.P.)

The Hindu Sabha, Lahore has received Rs. 400 from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for the Kohat Relief Fund, which the latter has collected from Marwaries.—(A.P.)

The fifth anniversary of the Nagpur Philosophical Society was celebrated at Nagpur on Monday morning in Morris College when Professor R. D. Ranade formerly member of the Deccan Education Society delivered the anniversary address. Shankaracharya of Karavir also addressed the gathering.—(A.P.)

The Madras Government have appointed a committee with Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer as Chairman to frame rules for the working of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act.—(A.P.)

Secunderabad, Feb. 16th.—The right wing of the 3/19 Hyderabad Regiment arrived to-day from Quetta. The left wing is expected to join them from the Persian Gulf. The 1/5 Maharatta Light Infantry will proceed to Santa Cruz.—(A.P.)

A Secunderabad message says: In the sensational case in which a woman named Yenkamma was sentenced to transportation for life for murdering her twin infants by drowning them in a tank the sentence has now been commuted to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.—(A.P.)

Bangalore, Feb. 16th.—The Earl and Countess Dudley accompanied by Sir J. D. Tichborne arrived here from Bombay and they leave to-night for Mysore.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

Arguments in the appeals filed by Mr. De Souza of the Development Corporation Ltd. against the orders of the District Judge, Delhi, concluded to-day before Mr. Justices Broadway and Mr. Justice Jailal in the Lahore High Court. The appeal with regard to inspection by Mr. De Souza of which evidence was given by Messrs. Treeby, Moir and Macpherson was dismissed with cost. Judgment in the second appeal has been reserved. The appeal in this case was against the injunction order issued by the District Judge, Delhi, restraining the appellant from making any use of his property at Alipur Road, Delhi.—A. P.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Horne was sworn in and took his seat.—Reuter.

The Senate has confirmed Mr. Kellogg's nomination as Secretary of State.—Reuter.

Sgr. Mussolini is a victim to influenza, and has been ordered by his medical advisors to confine himself to bed.—Reuter.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

FINNISH RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

OPIUM CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

GENEVA, Feb. 16.

At the Opium Conference, Sir Malcolm Delevingne denied the rumour that the British delegation was responsible for the Finnish resolution with regard to the unlicensed importation of arms, mentioned on 14th instant. He said there was some ground for assuming that illicit trade in arms, had some connection with the cultivation of the opium poppy and that there was enough *prima facie* evidence to show that the matters required investigation. Sir M. Delevingne quoted Viscount Cecil's statement that the British Government would take all steps to prevent illicit traffic in arms, and contended there was no necessity to press the resolution, and that the wisest course would be to withdraw it.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

M. Toivola (Finland), author of the resolution, declared that he acted in good faith, and announced that he would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Sugimura sympathetically referred to China, and said that China possessed numerous arsenals, but the comparison of the position in China with the position in other countries would be unjust. In view of the retirement of the Chinese Delegation from the Conference it would be impolite to revert to the question of the recrudescence of the cultivation of the poppy. Certainly, Japan could not associate herself with such a course. Peace in the Far East reposed on mutual confidence, and we must be careful not to disturb that situation. Therefore, Japan was unable to support the Finnish resolution.

M. Toivola pointed out that Mr. Sugimura must not associate China with the resolution His object rather was to assist China.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND COLOGNE AREA.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons to-day answering a question as to what fresh steps Government contemplated in regard to Cologne area Mr. Chamberlian. Foreign Secretary, replied that when further communications were made by the German Government in answer to the Allied Note it would be for the German Government to make good the defaults to which their attention had been directed in order that the position upon which the evacuation was made to depend under the Versailles Treaty might be fulfilled and evacuation might take place.—(B. O. W.)

MILITARY COMMISSION OF CONTROL.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 16.

The report of the Military Commission of Control is likely to be handed to the Versailles Military Advisory Committee within the next day or two. It will consist of a covering letter from General Walsh who is the French President of the Commission together with the report of two sub-commissions on armaments and effectives. The Versailles Committee will hand the document to the Ambassadors Conference accompanied by the comments it wishes to make. Meanwhile the report will also reach the Allied Governments concerned. It is expected to be of a very lengthy and detailed character and no decision in regard to its publication has yet been reached.—(B. O. W.)

SPANISH DIFFICULTIES IN MOROCCO.

BRITISH GOVT'S SYMPATHY.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons two questions were put to Mr. Chamberlain as to whether the Riffs in Morocco were receiving any assistance from British interests. Mr. Chamberlain replied: "I am glad to have this opportunity of denying publicly reports which, I am told, are current in Tangier and the Spanish Zone of Morocco that the Riffs have the sympathy of the British Government in their campaign against the Spaniards. Those stories contain no truth whatever. The British Government sympathise with the Spanish Government in the difficulties confronting them in Morocco and they have consistently refused and will continue to refuse to give any countenance to the relations of communications of British subjects with Abdel Karim."—(B.O.W)

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Rear Admiral Richmond, Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron left Madras for Colombo by the Boat Mail on Tuesday.

Mr. K. P. Sivasankara Menon M.C.S. has arrived Secunderabad to take over the duties of Under Secretary to the Resident from Major Severn Williams, proceeding to Quetta

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson opened the new buildings of the Wilson College yesterday.

Lady Wilson presided at the General Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay attended a Meeting and the Banquet of Ledge St. George yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson were present at the Byculla Club Ball yesterday.

JEDDAH SHELLED

WAHABI ARTILLERY ACTIVE

BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES.

PARIS, Feb. 16.

A message from Beirut says that hostilities have been resumed in the neighbourhood of Jeddah, and that Wahabi artillery dropped a number of shells on the town. Several of the personnel of the European Consulates were wounded. The French Consul was unharmed.—Reuter.

POSITION UNCHANGED.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.

A message from Jeddah says that continued bombardment is demoralising the population, the bulk of whom are in hiding. Casualties are increasing. The town is not attacked. Hitherto the position is unchanged.—Reuter.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.

(Continued from page 7).

industry and in accordance with enquiries decide whether they should be tariff or non-tariff industries was as a matter of fact the very same process that America and Australia pursued in order to establish scientific tariffs. The real reason for the proposals was that they gave an opportunity for beginning a policy which was pure protection and which when once begun would, like so many other things, be exceedingly difficult to change.

MR. BALDWIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Baldwin replying said that Government in their programme had used specific words about safe-guarding and had declared they would not introduce protection. Government intended to carry out that pledge in letter and spirit. To the suggestion that he intended to use safeguarding as means of bringing in protection the Premier declared "My answer is emphatically "no". I abide with absolute loyalty and the decision which the country gave over a year ago." The Premier explained the proposed procedure. Enquiries would be held regarding trades which made application for safeguarding and reports would come into the Board of Trade and if necessary to the Cabinet. On sundry reports Government would decide whether a case had been made out for the imposition of import duty. Such duty would be discussed as a part of the yearly Budget and might be debated at all stages of the Financial Bill.

Sir John Simon, Liberal, ridiculed the idea that Government's proposals were not protection and were not meant to lead to general tariff. It was repeated often enough, said Sir John, that the proposals were general tariff.

WHAT IS TEST OF NORMALITY.

Mr Lloyd George pointed out that the proposals were only to apply under "abnormal" conditions. What, he asked, were abnormal conditions? What was the test of normality? Was it the year 1913? There was no doubt that at the moment when the Safeguarding of Industries Act was originally passed there was a real genuine apprehension which was not confined to the members of Government that very exceptional state of exchanges would reflect itself in dumping of goods in this country on a every considerable scale and at prices which it would be impossible for anyone in this country to compete with. But after experience of three years that had proved to be wrong calculation. The same thing applied to the Paris resolutions Undoubtedly at the time there was serious apprehension for it was in the middle of war. "Looking at the Paris resolutions now they appear perfectly grotesque and foolish." Government had with its present proposals wantonly created a fresh element of uncertainty. The debate is proceeding.—(B. O. W.)

AWAIT DEBATE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn with regard to safeguarding of industries, Sir Burton Chadwick pointed out that the duty to be recommended to Parliament in any particular case would be determined after consideration of the report of the committee appointed to consider the application. The intention was that in accordance with the usual practice any duties should be imposed on imports from all sources subject to preferential rebate upon the imports of Empire products

Capt. Wedgwood Benn asked whether the Premier would consider it part of his Imperial preference policy to impose new duties on Empire commodities.

Mr. Baldwin said there would be an opportunity of debate on that subject.—Reuter Special.

QUALITY GOOD.

BUT QUANTITY UNSATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne in the House of Commons, to-day, Major Ormsby-Gore, for Lord Winterton, said that the quality of successful candidates recently appointed to the Indian Civil Service was distinctly good, and in the case of other major services the satisfactory standard had been maintained but an increase in the number of men offering themselves for appointment was urgently required. He hoped that the concessions that had now been approved of for superior civil services as a consequence of the report of the Lee Commission to which the attention of Universities was being drawn, would produce a steadily increasing supply of candidates.—Reuter.

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As a result of an impure state of the blood ECZEMA, RASHES, ULCERS, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SORE LEGS, ULCERATED SURFACES, and all SKIN ERUPTIONS at once become evident. Cure these diseases of the skin with ZAK MAGIC BALM, the wonderful remedy which never fails and can always be relied upon to effect a speedy and lasting cure.

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Known all the world over as the most efficient household remedy for diseases of the skin and all affections resulting from an impure state of the blood.

Sold at all Chemists, Dispensaries and Bazaars.

Now obtainable in large and small size tins.

COMMUNAL CARD PLAYED.

(Continued from page 7.)

will be moved as a party motion is doubtful. Nevertheless Mr. Sarkar's amendment is favoured by a larger section. In the meantime things are improving and it is hoped that as a result of prolonged deliberation between Swarajists and Independents a workable compromise may be reached. The situation demands a careful handling and wise statesmanship. Mr. C. R. Das' arrival from Patna is anxiously awaited. The debate promises to be the most momentous unlike the previous session where only official and opposition spakesmen participated. This time full opportunity will be given to the members to represent their views. Further Sir Evan Cotton will not shut the doors of the Council against visitors. A large number of cards have been issued and the Legislative Department was busy until early hours in the morning in making necessary arrangements. Assuredly Bengal Nationalists who have several times saved the honour of Bengal are once again faced with a most delicate position. All honour will go to them if they can give dyarchy a final burial this time never to revive again.

BOOMERANG OF VIOLENCE.

"Don't you betray" writes the 'Forward' and says, "The boomerang of violence and repression which the Government hurled at the country has recoiled on them. Their efforts in the Bengal Council and the Assembly have brought home to them that they have not a single friend, admirer or well-wisher among the ranks of the people. Their isolation is complete and felt to be bitter. Their present manoeuvres are meant to break through the steel barrage behind which they thoughtlessly and defiantly screened themselves in the belief that thereby they would ensure their safety and existence. They now realise that they have secured their safety and existence on terms which are inhuman and intolerable not only for the country, but also for themselves. This explains the conference at the Government House. Sir Abdul Rahim's resolution and the pourparlers between Government officials and weakened politicians eager to rise into fame. If the bureaucracy is anxious for co-operation so are the people, but it must be on terms which are not derogatory to our self-respect. Our country's welfare and above all not a betrayal of those who have given their best for the country and have now been cast into prison as a penalty for their patriotism, courage and spirit of independence."

STATE PRISONER'S STRIKING LETTER.

Sir Surendanath Bannerjee has vigorously appealed to-day for the acceptance of Ministry. He denies that Ministers are puppets that their critics make them out to be. "I certainly was not one and had my own way in all things material."

There appears a striking letter from a state prisoner who says the whole move of the Government is directed to crush the Swarajya Party in Bengal. You are perhaps by this time aware of the questions that were put to the first victims of Regulation 3 who were arrested in September, 1923. Some of the questions put to them immediately after their arrest were: Did you go to the Delhi Congress? Do you belong to the Swarajya Party? Do you belong to Mr. C. R. Das's Party? Were you used to visit the Swarajya Party's office? Were you used to visit the Cherry Press? Who finances and manages the "Swadeshi"? Who is going to be the editor of the "Forward" and so on. No question about any bomb or any revolver or any dacoity or murder was asked to anybody. The revolutionary movements after the N. C. O. movement is a bogus thing stage-managed by the C.I.D."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

In the Share Market jutes ruled quieter today with activity less pronounced in the speculative stocks and lack of outside support for the heavy priced denominations. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—2½ per cent Government Paper 66/14, 5 per cent Bonds 1923 86/12, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 103/8, 6 per cent Bonds 1931 102/6, 6 per cent Bonds 1932 102/15.

Jutes:—Alliance 663/8, Anglo India 422/8, Auckland 300, Belvedere 570, Clive 46, Dalhousie 408/8, Delta 529, Fort William 432/8, Gouripore 788, Hooghly ord 90/4, Hooghly pref 14/8, Howrah 45/12, Kamarhatty 600, Kankinarrah 485/8, Lawrence 473/8, Lothian 455/8, National 31/8, Northbrook 61, Reliance 64, Standard pref 101/8.

Coals:—Albion 5, Bhalgora 9/10, Burra Dhemo 5, Burrakur pref 102, Damagurria 20/4, Govindpur 6/10, Sowardih 2/14, Standard 61, Sudidih 3/10, Talcher 6/6.

Cements:—C P Cements As. 15, Kalyanpur Lime 13.

Engineering Companies:—Indian Standard Wagon pref 18.

Tea Companies:—Bhatkawa 69/8, East India 22/12, Rutema 19/4, Sapoi 24/4, Tezpore 12/6.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one-thirty-second pence, and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

RAINFALL.

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

Main portion of the depression over the Punjab yesterday has crossed the Western Himalayas where widespread rain has fallen. Another portion of the depression is passing eastwards through the United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Kashmir and local in North Punjab and North-west Frontier Province with a few falls in North-west Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Rawalpindi three-quarters of an inch, Murree and Sonamarg one and a half each, and Dras and Peshawar one half each.

Temperature is falling rapidly over North-west India and is about twelve to twenty three degrees below normal in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Decrease in extreme North and some extension into Bengal and Assam.—A.I.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, February 16.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.934 inches.

Temperature of Air	72.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.9	"
Dew Point	63.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	75%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	79.1	"
Minimum do. do.	68.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	168	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.		Feb.	h. m.	ft. ft.
Tu.	17	4 33	25 8	17	11	22	17 6
		18 18	25 5			..	..
W.	18	5 49	25 3	18	0	17	21 8
		19 57	26 2		12	48	17 8
Th.	19	7 26	26 3	19	1	53	21 2
		21 7	27 3		13	54	17 0
Fri.	20	8 46	25 9	20	3	10	20 2
		21 59	18 4		14	57	16 2
Sat.	21	3 4	28 1	21	9	30	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21	14	19 1
Sun.	22	10 46	27 7	22	4	52	17 9
		23 28	30 0		16	42	15 3
M.	23	11 34	28 3	23	5	31	17 0
		..	..		17	23	15 2

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 18 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Feb. 19 (Thu) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Feb. 20 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 21 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 22 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb 23 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 42m.

BRASS.

Bombay, February 17.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3-4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1-4	60	0	0
Do	1 1-2	60	0	0
Do	1 3-4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 17.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	63	0	0
Copper	1	62	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Parchtaka Joint		37	0	0
Copper, English Bars		38	0	0
Brass Bars		38	4	0
Pat Khri		38	0	0
Lead, Country		24	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	8	0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1-1-2		66	8	0
" " to 1-3-4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66	4	0
" " 1 1-4		67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 17.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1-2	0	12	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2	0	13	9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2	0	12	6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2	0	12	6
David	No. 10 1-2	0	12	3
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	12	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	13	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	11	0
Light House	No. 6 1-2	0	10	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	8	6
"	No. 42—2	1	7	6
"	No. 20	1	0	9
"	No. 32	1	3	9

Economic & Financial Review.

BRITISH versus CONTINENTAL TENDERS.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Attention of the Government of India is several times drawn by representative commercial associations to the great injustice being done to this country by orders being placed by the High Commissioner with British manufacturers even though continental tenders may be lower in rate. As. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji remarked in his speech recently the excuse generally advanced for such a procedure is that the delivery of Continental manufacturers is not in time and punctual as those by British manufacturers. It is very difficult to judge the accuracy or otherwise of this plea so invariably raised but to all appearances it seems that this plea is really more flimsy than it appears to be and that in the case of several articles early delivery is not really a matter of necessity. Again as has been urged several times if indenting officials in India take care to place their orders in time there will not be so much necessity for all this hurry on the part of the High Commissioner responsible for preference being given to British manufacturers. I gave sometime back an extract from the speech of Lord Inchcape at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company showing how prices quoted by Continental manufacturers were much less than those quoted by British manufacturers. "The Iron Age" writing on the competition British industries are meeting from the Continental industries observes that "there is little wonder under these conditions (of competition) that the tone of the market is distinctly depressed," and that "he would be bold indeed who could forsee any marked change for the better in view of ever growing importance of the Continental works and their determination to secure markets at all costs." "The Iron Age" proceeds to observe that "the British manufacturer cannot live in the face of the fierce competition to which he is subjected in which connection the following analysis of tenders made in this week to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for miscellaneous stores is an exceedingly illuminating document:—

BRITISH TENDERS.

	Highest. £	Lowest. £
Wheel and axles	1340	920
Steel tires for locomotives	1988	1891
Laminated springs	2694	1717
Spring Steel	2040	1463
Bolts, nuts, rivets, etc.	299	283
Brass and Iron or Steel Screws	465	437
Fencing wire strand	803	763

CONTINENTAL TENDERS.

	Highest. £	Lowest. £
Wheels and axles	800	678
Steel tires for locomotives	1531	1119
Laminated springs	2037	1232
Spring steel	1706	973
Bolts, nuts, rivets, etc.	...	206
Brass and iron or steel screws	...	280
Fencing wire strand	696	523

The authorities responsible for the administration of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company and the G. I. P. Railway Company must be supposed to be shrewd business people who cannot be misled by mere heresies or sentiment, and the fact that both these have quoted figures showing the comparative cheapness of Continental manufactures is extremely significant to show that the orders placed by the High Commissioner with British manufacturers are more due to the pressure and influence, both direct and indirect, brought to bear upon him by vested interests than through any other reason, and this condition of things is not going to improve till the Stores Department in this country is made all supreme and all the tenders are asked for in this country.

PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRIES.

Sometime back when the local Municipal Corporation passed a resolution regarding the boycott of foreign goods there were critics who were opposed to it and criticised adversely this resolution and its sponsors. To these critics it will be interesting to note that when a London merchant wrote to the Johannesburg Town Council regarding a contract for certain supplies a reply was sent advising him to appoint a local representative, for "it is the policy of the Council to purchase through local merchants who being ratepayers are entitled to share the Council's business." The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce Journal after quoting the above reply congratulates the Johannesburg Town Council on being the first in South Africa to adopt "the principle that ratepayers are definitely entitled to a fair share in the business of supplying local municipal requirements." "This is the principle that our Chamber of Commerce has long been endeavouring to establish in regard to both and municipal purchases." It will be thus seen that South African Chambers of Commerce at least are not only Swadeshists in their tendencies and actions so far as South Africa is concerned but they even give protection to local industries on the presumption that ratepayers are entitled to a fair share in the business of supplying local requirements. What is considered in this country as economic heresy is welcomed in other parts of the world as a sound and robust patriotism.

SOME ECONOMIC FALLACIES.

The appearance of the Taxation Committee on the stage of Indian politics has been condemned unreservedly from several quarters but it has done atleast one good and that is to induce all sorts of people to come out and air their views on economic, industrial and even financial questions posing as experts. The Taxation Committee, to show perhaps their grasp of economic problems relating to this country, prepared a set of about 172 questions which unwittingly drew in their net several individuals who would not have ventured to say, had they been asked but a short time before, that they were conversant with all intricate and technical questions given in the questionnaire of the Taxation Committee. Mr. Higginbotham of the Allahabad Agricultural Institute is one of the most recent witnesses who does not fight shy apparently of giving his views on the economic conditions of this country. He writes that there were far too many cattle for food supply and there were too many for the work to be done. He observes that lack of food and the refusal to eliminate unfit ones had led to the Indian cow giving the least amount of milk than any cow on earth. He also adds that Indian milk was most expensive to produce and over 90 per cent of the cattle in this country was an economic loss. One cannot understand how Mr. Higginbotham estimates that the number of cattle in this country is abnormally too much for this land. It may be conceded at once that cattle in this land are much less vigorous and healthy than those in any other land, but looking to the census of cattle in the statistics of agricultural production in the country no one is justified in saying that their number is out of proportion to the population or to their uses. Indian people depend upon milk and different preparations of milk for their sustenance to an extent not to be found in any other country. It cannot also be overlooked that while in other countries cattle are looked upon as an essential item of food they are looked upon in this country with affection and regard as giving those necessary articles of food and comfort which are required by the people at large. Efforts should be made to see that the breed of cattle is improved and that they are given more sustenance and nourishment than is several times the case. This would not, however, justify the Professor in indulging in reckless generalisations. He also refers to the absence of village industries, but so entrenched these people are behind the wall of obtuseness and obstinacy that they will not recognise the one and only village industry capable of changing the face of the earth in this country, viz. the hand-spinning and weaving industry to which Mahatmaji has been drawing the attention of his countrymen for the last four years. Mr. Higginbotham also said that the per capital tax in India is less than in any other country, forgetting that the per cent capita capital and revenue in this country are also far less. To give one part of such an argument omitting the other parts is likely to mislead people and professors of economics atleast should guard themselves against falling into such traps.

ORGANISATION OF BUSINESS WORLD.

There is a very interesting and suggestive leader on the organisation of the business world in the "Times Imperial and Foreign Trade and Engineering Supplement." I have been writing time after time in these columns on the necessity of having Indian Chambers of Commerce in every centre of trade and industry. How such an emphasis is necessary is evident from the fact that even in Western countries publicists think their duty to urge upon Chambers of Commerce the realisation of their real mission. Thus the "Times" writes: "If every individual centre possesses a Chamber of Commerce in the work of which all the principal firms in the district took an active part channels would exist through which the views of business community could be rapidly collected and accurately represented by a Central Body to which all were affiliated." Further on the following remark is made: "Unfortunately this state of affairs does not obtain in all commercial centres. In some places the local Chamber of Commerce is ill-supported; many firms are not in membership while some who are members confine their effort to the payment of annual subscription—the least part of their duty." How vividly this truth is realised by those who have anything to do with Indian Chambers of Commerce in this country. The result of this indifference or inaction on the part of commercial firms is that the Council is not representative of the district, nor of trades conducted there and where legislation is proposed that would affect the interests of the neighbourhood firms concerned are not content to have their opinions expressed by the Chamber of Commerce but take other steps to make representations to the Minister-in-Charge of the measure. It is several times seen in this country also that commercial firms or minor commercial Associations carry on correspondence with different departments of the Government and when they find a dead wall of iron set against them they approach the local Chambers of Commerce and try to induce them to take up that particular question. This is neither fair to the trade nor to the Government and as the "Times" writes: "It is not also fair to those public spirited gentlemen who bear the heat and burden of the day in endeavouring to make the Chamber of Commerce more truly representative of the district in which it is situated." At Washington the United States Chambers of Commerce takes a membership of something like 1,250,000 firms through affiliated Associations each contributing a quota to the expenses and having definite privileges in regard to representation. In this country on the other hand a Chamber of Commerce even like the Indian Merchants' Chamber has but a few dozen Associations affiliated to it and there is no body in this country which can speak in the name of the whole of the Indian commercial community. There must be hundreds of petty Associations in this country and thousands and thousands of trade firms. All these trade firms and all these petty Associations should be merged in different Chambers of Commerce and these same Chambers of Commerce must be affiliated to one Central Chamber of Commerce for the whole of India. It does not much matter whether this combination is called the Indian Commercial Congress as it was once styled or the Federation of Indian Trade and Industries.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

SOME IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

In the First Session of The Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Thursday, the following resolutions among others will be moved:—

This Council recommends to Government that for the better conduct of the criminal and revenue administration of the Bombay Presidency the following changes should be made:—

(1) Revenue officers should exercise no powers under the laws relating to crimes.

(2) The prant officers, that is, subdivisional officers should be abolished, the Collector being given a personal assistant where necessary.

This Council recommends to Government to cancel the appointment of the settlement officer recently made for the revenue settlements of the Bardoli and Chikhli talukas in view of the amended form in which the resolution of Mr. R. G. Pradhan about revision settlements was carried by the Council directing that 'No revision be proceeded with and no new rates under any revised settlement be introduced till the said legislation is brought into effect'.

This Council recommends to Government that Revenue Commissionerships should be abolished.

This Council recommends to Government to cancel the appointment of the settlement officer recently made for the revenue settlements of the Bardoli and Chikhli talukas in view of the amended form in which the resolution of Mr. R. G. Pradhan about revision settlements was carried by the Councils directing that 'No revision be proceeded with and no new rates under any revised settlement introduced till the said legislation is brought into effect'.

This Council recommends to Government that Revenue Commissionership should be abolished.

This Council recommends to Government that the order binding Sirdar Sher Mahomed Khan Bijarani, member of this Council to furnish securities for good behaviour a period of three years under the Sind Frontier Regulations be withdrawn.

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

This Council recommends to Government that a committee of officials and non-officials with a majority of non-officials be appointed to examine the barrage scheme and to suggest ways and means to effect retrenchment and to make the scheme strictly economical.

This Council recommends to Government that a committee consisting of the Chief Engineer Barrage, Chief Engineer Irrigation and two Sind members of the Bombay Legislative Council be appointed to inspect all the tenders that are invited henceforth for the barrage and the excavation contracts and that the committee be authorised to accept the lowest tenders.

This Council recommends to Government that the new increased maximum rates of land assessment which have been introduced in various parts of this presidency including Sind, after the publication of the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee's recommendations to regulate by statue the process of revising land assessment, should forthwith be withdrawn and that the old rates be introduced in their stead.

This Council recommends to Government that a committee with three-fourths non-official majority be appointed to consider and report:—

(a) What cottage industries are best suited to the conditions prevailing in this Presidency (including Sind)?

(b) What are the best means of introducing such cottage industries and of encouraging their growth and expansion so as to bring them within the reach of every villager?

LABOUR LEGISLATION

This Council recommends to Government to increase the scale of salaries of all peons in all Government establishments in the city of Bombay to Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 50 excluding the house allowance.

This Council recommends to Government to employ in all Government establishments natives of this Presidency in order to allay the present situation as regards unemployment caused by the retrenchment orders.

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Board of Visitors consisting of medical and non-medical persons to visit the hospitals under Government management in Bombay.

The Council recommends to Government to take steps to establish a fund called the Bombay Presidency Workmen's Welfare Fund with the co-operation of municipal and other local bodies and various kinds of employers in the presidency to be spent for the benefit of the workmen in organised industries by undertaking schemes for education, for recreation and for giving financial assistance during sickness, unemployment and such other difficulties.

This Council recommends to Government to put a condition in the license granted to the Western India Turf Club that they should not open the third enclosure on the Race Course.

This Council recommends to Government that the scheme embodied in the minority report of the Technical and Industrial Education Committee submitted in March 1922, which has had the unanimous approval of the Indian members of the said committee be sanctioned, and that in view of the importance and the urgency of technical education to the people of this presidency, the said scheme be put into operation without delay, if necessary, by raising a provincial loan for the purpose.

This Council recommends to Government that a committee with a three-forth non-official majority be appointed to consider and report on the present rules regarding the suspension and remission of land revenue and to suggest what changes it is desirable to make in them.

This Council recommends to Government that Revenue Commissionerships should be abolished.

This Council recommends to Government that the manufacture of *jagri* by the cultivators of Kanara be treated as an agricultural operation and that they be restored to their original position by the deletion of the words 'but not for the manufacture of *jagri*' appearing in sub-clause (a) of clause No. 1 of the present Kanara forest privilege rules as published under notification No. 779, dated 16th April 1924 in the Revenue Department.

This Council recommends to Government that in order to allay the discontent prevailing among the agriculturists of the presidency and to give them real relief, the following fees and fines, wherever they have been recently increased, be reduced to their original level, if not lower still:—

Grazing fees per head of cattle, Fees per cart and headload of grass, Fees per cart and headload of *Anjan* leaves, Fees per cartload of thorns, Fees per cart and headload of fuel, Fees per cartload of stones of various kinds, and Fines per head of cattle impounded.

NEW LOANS.

This Council recommends to Government that no loans should be taken by this province from the Government of India or raised independantly, pledging the credit of this province, without obtaining the consent of this House.

This Council recommends to Government that a committee elected by the Council be appointed to investigate the economic condition of the agriculturists of this presidency and suggest measures for its improvement and till its report is submitted to Government no bill of taxation be introduced as a result of the Taxation Committee's inquiries.

This Council recommends to Government—

(a) that the posts of assistant directors of public health be abolished,

(b) that in future no fresh appointment to the said posts be made;

(c) that the present incumbents of the said posts be provided for elsewhere whenever vacancies occur, at the first opportunity; and

(d) that for every post thus vacated graduates of the Bombay University duly qualified in hygiene be appointed on the same pay and with the same status as members of the Bombay Medical Service as district health officers to as many districts as the saving thus effected would permit.

This Council recommends to Government that a representative committee with a majority of social workers be appointed to inquire into the evils of betting at the races at Bombay and Poona and to suggest ways and means of eradicating these evils by legislative or administrative measures.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take immediate measures to enquire an effective scheme for water supply to the pilgrim centre of Dakor in Gujarat.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to communicate to the Bombay Port Trust authorities the urgent necessity of providing at least during the Haj season a fixed berth accommodation with a suitable shade having all the necessary sanitary arrangements and refreshment rooms for the convenience of Hajis with separate arrangements for women and children accompanying them, as they have to wait for a number of hours before embarking on the steamers.

This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to declare two days as public holidays for Ramzan-Id.

This Council recommends to Government that in view of the demand made by the Mahomedan community for the application of the Wakf Act to all the provinces Government be pleased to apply the said Act to the Bombay Presidency without further delay.

This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to depute an educational expert or experts, preferably one having some knowledge of Arabic, Urdu, and Gujarati, to Aden with the object of reviewing the present state of education in Aden and to report, after consultation with the Arabs and Indians there, on the advisability of reorganising the whole system of education as existing there at present, with a view to improving the efficiency and standard of education and affording more facilities for secondary education.

This Council recommends to Government that in view of the enormous growth of trade of the port of Aden during the last twenty years and with a view to introducing the principle of representation on the Board of the Aden Port Trust, they may be pleased to introduce a Bill on the lines of the Karachi Port Trust Act, that is to allow for the representation of the various interests in Aden.

This Council recommends to Government not to issue licenses for the sale of country liquor and toddy in villages having a population of five thousand or less after the expiry of the period of the existing licenses.

This Council recommends to Government that all additional expenditure that will have to be incurred on further expansion of primary education in rural and municipal areas should be borne entirely by Government.

BAN ON B. G. HORNIMAN.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the ban against Mr. B. G. Horniman be removed and the passport authorities be informed accordingly.

This Council is of opinion and recommends to the Governor in Council that the Development Directorate as a special separate department be abolished and its future activities for the completion of the scheme be transferred to the Public Works Department.

This Council recommends to Government to undertake legislation to prevent begging on the part of such persons as are capable of work.

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to inquire into the causes of the encroachments made by the sea on the western coast of the presidency and to suggest measures for the prevention thereof.

This Council recommends to Government to represent to the Government of India the necessity of amending the Bombay Electoral Rules by deleting Rule 6 (1) (b), which makes it incumbent on a candidate from a general constituency or of a division any part of which is included in that constituency to be a resident of that constituency for at last six months immediately prior to the nomination day.

This Council recommends that Government be pleased to give substantial help to the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Indian Women's University as a mark of appreciation of their efforts in conducting for the last eight years the very useful and important experiment of imparting secondary and higher education to women through the medium of the vernacular and that this help be given without imposing any such restrictions as may interfere with the internal administration of the said University or affect its independence.

This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a mixed committee of the official members of the Council nominated by the Government and non-official members elected by the House, with a clear non-official majority, be appointed to hold an open enquiry and to take evidence with a view to investigate the entire question of the application of the Fallow Rules in Sind, and to make the necessary recommendations about the advisability or otherwise of abrogating or modifying such of the aforesaid rules as are operating harshly on the zamindars of Sind and of restoring to the original holders on the original terms of occupancy all lands that have hitherto been forfeited and are being either withheld or granted under restrictions.

LATE MR. MONTAGU.

That the President of this Council be requested to communicate to the family of the late Right Honourable Mr. Edwin Samuel Montagu, its sense of profound sorrow at his sad and premature death, and its sincere and grateful appreciation of the distinguished services he rendered during his term of office as Secretary of State for India, to the cause of India's freedom.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take such steps as may be necessary for the amendment of the Bombay Electoral Rules with a view to removing the sex disqualification for election or nomination to the Bombay Legislative Council.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take steps to encourage and develop the Ayurvedic system of medicine and with that end in view to establish an Ayurvedic medical college at a suitable centre.

This Council recommends to Government to adopted the principle of reservation of seats in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in favour of the backward communities (including the Maratha and the allied castes) and the depressed classes.

This Council recommends to Government that no liquor shop should be opened within the limits of a municipality, village panchayat area or a notified area if the proposal to open it is opposed by a resolution carried by a majority of the members of the bodies constituting the local authorities in such areas.

This Council recommends to Government that within two months of the close of every session they would be leased to announce what action they have taken or propose to take on each of the decisions of the Council arrived at during that session.

ENQUIRY INTO MULSHI PETA.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to appoint forthwith a small committee, with a non-official majority, to investigate into the causes of the discontent prevailing among those khatedars in the Mulshi Peta whose lands are being acquired for the Nila-Mula project, and to report thereon.

This Council recommends to Government that all lands situated in the villages in Mulshi Peta, which are above the contour line of the Nila-Mula project of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., and have been rendered useless to the owners or have deteriorated in value on account of the said project be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act at the rates at which the adjoining lands to be submerged under water are being or have already been acquired.

This Council recommends to Government that the orders prohibiting school-boys in Government and aided institutions from attending public meetings be at once rescinded.

That this Council recommends to Government that in view of the great hardship caused to the inhabitants of Dharavi island to construct a bridge over the Ambavni creek at Goral to meet the repeated demand of the people staying in these places.

This Council recommends to Government to immediately sanction the opening of at least one school in this presidency for teaching the indigenous systems of medicine with a view to facilitating the supply of indigenous medicines through qualified hands to the village population in general at less cost.

This Council recommends to Government that steps be taken to constitute Karnatic into a separate division.

In view of the controversy that has been raised by competent irrigation engineers in connection with the Lloyd Barrage and Canals scheme, this Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to recommend to the Secretary of State for India that an independent committee of experts be appointed without delay to examine the project and to submit its report at the earliest possible date.

This Council recommends to Government that they should appoint a small committee composed of one official and two Indian non-officials to enquire into the allegations against Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Stephen, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Karachi, made by Dr. Kochiram A. Amesur in his recently published pamphlet 'The Karachi Civil Hospital Scandal'.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to appoint a committee with a non-official majority to inquire into the causes of the growing indebtedness of the agriculturists of the Deccan, to examine the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, with special reference to this question and to suggest measures to improve their economic condition.

This Council recommends to Government that a committee with a three-fourths non-official majority be appointed to consider and report on the question of the revision of the curricula and text-books of the primary and secondary schools in this presidency (including Sind).

This Council recommends to Government to issue instructions to all Government Departments and officers to send their official advertisements for publication to all provincial daily newspapers irrespective of the political opinions which they represent.

This Council recommends to Government that for the Mussalman community (Sunnis and Shias) sectional holidays should be sanctioned for the following important festivals:

(a) *Shabi-Meiraj*,
(b) *Shabi-Qadar*,
(c) *Juma-tul-wida*,
(d) *Haj*."

PORT TRUSTS.

This Council recommends to Government that the Karachi and Bombay Port Trust Act be so amended that the proceedings of the meetings of the Karachi and Bombay Port Trusts be open to the press and public.

This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to empower the municipality of Karachi to determine the number and location of liquor shops within their jurisdiction.

This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the removal of the disqualification, with respect to candidature at municipal, local board and Legislative Council elections, of persons convicted of political or other offences not involving moral turpitude, and sentenced to any term of imprisonment.

This Council recommends to Government to supply, free of cost, all Government publications, ordinarily supplied to the members of the Legislative Council, to the editors of all daily newspapers in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The heinous murders committed in Bombay by a disappointed racer the other day must awaken the public to the grave dangers that lie ahead of poor innocent persons who, owing to their adverse conditions in life, try to make money by a single stroke at the race-course. It is evident that the love of lucre alone impels the poor and the needy to visit the race-course and lose their hard-earned money from week to week. And so long as the world is supreme with mankind it is impossible completely to root out the desire to make money and to become rich. But surely something can be done in the way of stopping the poor people from deliberately taking a ruinous course which they are at present pursuing unhindered. Government at once lay their hands on a man found in the act of committing suicide; but, alas, they do nothing to prevent a man from committing financial suicide at the race-course which is, day by day, proving a curse to so many of us. I have no objection if this expensive "luxury"—or "social evil" as others might like to call it—be limited to the well-to-do classes only. Certainly this is not a difficult thing to attain provided Government, the *ma bap*, of the voiceless poor in this country, come to their rescue. I have got certain suggestions to offer in this behalf for due consideration at the hands of Government and I hope that they will move in the matter at an early date. They are as follows:—

(1) There ought to be only one enclosure, the admission fee being raised to Rs. 10.

(2) No railway facilities should be provided to the racers as is being done for the past few years by the G. I. P. Railway.

(3) Government ought to take charge of the entire Turf Club concern just as they are gradually doing with the Indian railways.

Now the introduction of a heavy admission fee will prove a great check so far as the poor and the middle classes are concerned. They will think more than twice before entering the fatal race-course. The second suggestion is also for the benefit of the racers themselves. To me it looks most immoral that railways should come forward to pack passengers, mostly racers and gamblers, to a place, the very existence of which is quite averse to the spirit of the people in this country. The third suggestion aims at nationalising the monopoly which has hitherto been in the hands of a few profiteers only. If this is done then the well-to-do classes who will frequent the race-course, will have the extra satisfaction when they see their money ultimately going to the imperial coffers to be spent for the good of all.

I trust that you, Sir, will also raise your powerful voice in support of my suggestions in order to *localise* the "sport" or the "evil" to the well-to-do classes only.—Yours, etc.,

PUBLIC WELFARE.

UNITY CONFERENCE.

NASIK'S INVITATION.

Mr. V. B. Akut, President, District Congress Committee, Nasik, has addressed the following letter, dated Nasik February 15th to Mahatma M. K. Gandhi, President, All-India Unity Conference, Delhi:—

"Respected Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the Executive Body of the Nasik Congress Committee has passed a Resolution that the Unity Conference be invited to Nasik, and has authorised me to conduct the correspondence in connection therewith. I have, therefore, the pleasure to invite the said Conference to Nasik.

Nasik is a central place convenient to all the people of India to meet and to discuss and settle the terms of unity. In the month of April the climate of Nasik is comparatively cool and is thus a good place from the point of view of climate. Though the town is a little away from the Railway Station there are conveniences of conveyances, and there are good buildings for the convenience of members. We are confident we shall be able to make all things necessary for the convenience and comforts of the members who will be attending the Conference from all parts of India.

You will, therefore, be good enough to consider our request and let me know in reply. On hearing from you I hope to take up the work of making arrangements. You will also let us know the probable or the exact date of the Conference. You will also let us know what special arrangements are necessary to be done and whether invitations are to be sent from our office.

Hoping the favour of an early and clear reply,

LORD LYTTON ON SOCIAL WORK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Lytton's recent speech at Calcutta on this subject has drawn forth interesting comments, up to the date of writing from "New India" and "Swarajya" It is true that in India the true spirit of social service which can express itself effectively only through proper organisation is defective. But the fault is not entirely the peoples' for the attempts of some organised bodies at gaining recognition and support from the Government, at least in Madras, have been most discouraging. Let me cite the following instances within my short experience.

Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore. This is perhaps the pioneer institution of the kind in Southern India built up slowly by great labours and self-sacrifice of Rao Saheb K. Ranga Rao for over quarter of a century. It has been maintaining as many as 17 day and night schools (at one time), a free boarding house (for providing also free midday meals), and Industrial and vocational department and "colonies" or settlements for housing homeless Panchama and Koraga families. The Mission has been doing practically everything for the uplift of the submerged classes with the generous support of the public. The Government gave grants to schools and after strenuous labours of Mr. Ranga Rao some plots of lands also, free of assessment for some time. The land was of the last quality, rocky, uneven and barren needing enormous funds for improvement. The Mission has had to spend large amounts of money in repeated experiments in digging wells and building homesteads, all through public subscriptions. After sometime the public subscriptions dwindled and it became increasingly difficult to maintain the institutions. The Government Labour Department was created and the Commissioner was also styled the Protector of the Depressed Classes. It was hoped henceforth Government would liberally finance the Mission and a petition for Rs. 19,000 for the various items of activity was submitted to the Government. There was no response for two years after which the Labour Commissioner was pleased to visit the District and after a few hours' conversation with the Secretary and inspection of the places ruled out several of the claims and after some months, during which the Mission was passing through great financial stress, sanctioned a third of the amount. A branch of the Labour Department has also been created doing exactly similar kind of work in the District though in less varieties, as the Mission With its ample resources large progress has been possible to be shown by the Department in the opening of Schools and grants of land. The result is that, however much the Government may protests against such a suggestion, the Labour Department in the District has been competing with the Mission to the natural and utter disadvantage of the latter. The popular feeling in the district is that the Mission is merely duplicating the work which is being done by the Government and naturally financial support to the former is gradually withdrawn. The people are not in a mood to listen and appreciate the Mission's unique position as a pioneer and popular organisation. But the various institutions have to be maintained and that has been done by borrowing large sums of money at high rates of interests by one or two workers of the Mission on their personal responsibility. The help from the Labour Department is most niggardly. The situation became so desperate that the Schools were reduced in number, the boarding house and weaving were suspended, and various other activities had to be seriously curtailed to the disadvantage of the Mission's progress. At last it was even decided to hand over all the institutions to the Labour Department itself. The Labour Commissioner who visits Mangalore once a year and greets the Secretary of the Mission that he has nothing to give, was very nice in flattering the Mission and spoke as if he would help its continuance. But nothing is known yet how this is going to be done. Applications for increased grants to Schools, weaving department adult education, boarding house, 'colonies' work and other items are being sent religiously once and even twice a year and pilgrimages are made to the Labour Commissioner's office frequently by friends in Madras. But all in vain. It is very rarely that replies to applications are received. When they come at all they are in negatives. Meanwhile the Mission is steadily losing financial support from the public who tell us that the Mission is superfluous now that the State itself is doing the work. Contributions from outside have also ceased, probably diverted to relief funds or uplift work in their own localities. The Mission's work, even in its attenuated form, has been maintained by loans and more loans. A general grant of a thousand rupees has been dangled before its eyes in the budget for the past two years, but owing to some technical mistakes in the routine of the Labour Commissioner's office in Madrass or some other reasons, the Mission has not received it. The experience of Mr. Ramiji Rao of Masulipatam in this matter has been no less bitter.

A legally registered institution started under the auspices of the S. P. N. E., has been doing excellent work, with certain unique features introduced by Mrs. B. Sanjiva Rao and Mrs. M. E. Cousins, which have been extolled by district and educational officers of the highest positions. The School has grown in popularity and is supplying a real need in the town. But financially it is very weak and has been so from the beginning. When the S. P. N. E. stopped its grant of nearly Rs. 400 per month its condition became parlous indeed. It has been trying its utmost to get recognition and grant from the Government Education Department and has not obtained either to this day, for they are offered on the most humiliating of terms. The "inspection" many a time has been of the inquisitorial type and applications to the D. P. I. have shared the same fate in his office as applications to the Labour Commissioner by the D.C.M. The Managing Committee have been contracting loans for current expenses and in their anxiety to get funds were obliged to have recourse to various schemes which to unsympathetic observers would look even ridiculous.

The Servants of India Society did not expect any financial support from the Government in its work of relief during the rebellion. Indeed Mr. Devadhar went so far as to say that relief of refugees and other sufferers at the time was entirely the peoples' duty, the Government's being the restoration of order. But the treatment received by all the relief workers at the hands of the highest and the omnipotent in the land at the time was of the most humiliating kind. Hectoring and bullying cross-examinations, cheap and contemptuous sneers, gratuitous and irritating rebukes, insolent patronage and vile misrepresentations were the almost daily lot of the relief workers. If it was suggested that Moplahs in some places needed immediate relief or that there was scarcity and the public should therefore contribute more money or the people were advised of the true character of Government grants for reconstruction the Government of the time in Malabar smelt "political capital" in them. What "New India" has characterised as "all energy has tended to flow along political channels" was true, almost to morbidity of the administration in Malabar then and it is to be feared is so even now in the case of a few non-Indian I.C.S., men in our country. But for the conviction in the righteousness of our cause and the unfailing support of Lord Willingdon who knew something about the Servants of India Society during his term in Bombay, it would have been impossible to work in Malabar till the end. People of the type of Mr. J. A Thorne, with whom I must gratefully put on record here, it is a pleasure to work are only cases in the general desert.

Experiments in rural work are being carried on in villages near Tanur. Night Schools for adult education, People's Clubs, medical Dispensary and Co-operative Societies are some of the activities that have been attempted and it has been resolved that no representations for help be made to Government unless by actual experience of work at each of these activities it is found how far they are necessary. The experience of the medical dispensary showed conclusively that Tanur needed at least a small dispensary and a memorial, explaining all the facts and signed by all the principal people of the place was sent to the Hon. Minister in charge of the subject two years ago and nothing has been yet heard of it. An application to the Ponnani Taluk Board to make a small grant towards our dispensary has been rejected on the ever-existing ground of no funds! In education we are convinced beyond doubt that the Night Schools have proved really useful and two of them at least are also fulfilling the functions of day schools also to some extent. On these grounds and also to serve as an encouragement to spread the experiment in other parts of the District, a somewhat liberal grant has been requested of the District Educational Council. But the attitude of important officers connected with it and who ought to know better of these matters seems to be neither appreciative of nor encouraging to our efforts. These gentlemen, be it said to our shame, are Indians and seem to believe that there is "Bombay money in plenty" for such work and so the District itself need not do much. The Schools will thereby receive much less this year than what they did last time as "supplementary grants." It is to be hoped that the District Educational Council will give a self-respecting repudiation to these suggestions of its narrow minded officials and view all experiments in social and educational work in a liberal and progressive spirit.

At least in Madras and Bombay, so far as I know, the Governors and their Governments will not have cause to complain like Lord Lytton that they do not receive representations from any one (unless, of course, the officials in the departments do not block them!), nor that they have to do everything in social work. Private organisations of established reputations and experience are ever willing to do it on efficient and systematic lines if only the Government will allow them and help them in the proper spirit and with adequate funds. It is true that the spirit of organisation, especially for work on modern lines by agitation is rather weak in India and the causes for it have been neatly summarised by "New India." But how far has the Government cared to create it where it was not or encourage and foster it among Indian agencies, where it exists?—Yours, etc.,

M. S. MADHAVA RAU
Servants of India Society.
Calicut, Feb. 12.

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PURCHASE OF NATAL COAL.

SIR B. N. MITRA HECKLED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

Sir B. N. Mitra faced in the Assembly to-day a series of questions regarding the purchase of Natal coal for Sukkur Barrage in preference to Indian coal.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty asked with reference to the answer given to question on 2nd February, about the purchase of Natal coal for the requirements of Sukkur Barrage will Government be pleased to state.

(A) The exact part played by the chief controller of stores in the transaction?

(B) What were the points on which his advice was sought by the Chief Engineer of Sukkur Barrage and what was the advice given?

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra: The connection of the Chief Controller of Stores with this transaction was brought originally and primarily by the Chief Engineer Lloyd Barrage and Canals, invoking his assistance in the settlement of the question as to the most suitable type of power plant to be used in connection with the construction of the works under the carriage of that officer and in preparation of specifications for the plant which it might be decided to instal. After discussion of question with the Superintending Engineer Lloyd Barrage a tentative decision as to type of plant to be adopted was arrived at but as one of the most important factors in determing the type of power plant was the price of fuel, it was agreed that before deciding finally on the type of the main units of power plant to be adopted competitive tender for coal and oil should be called for and a recommendation to this effect was made to the Chief Engineer Lloyd Barrage and Canals. The Chief Engineer Lloyd Barrage and Canals accepted this recommendation and asked the Chief Controller of Stores to invite competitive tenders on a sliding scale basis for quantities of coal and oil which he estimated would be required during the period of the construction of works and to communicate the results and his advice after an examination of tenders when accepting the proposal. The Chief Engineer Lloyd Barrage and Canals indicated the conditions which should be provided for in the contracts and the Chief Controller of Stores embodied these conditions in his invitations to tender. Tenders were invited in July 1924 and when received they were examined by the Chief Controller of Stores who communicated the results and his advice to Chief Engineer Lloyd Barrage and Canals. The main points on which the advice of the Chief Controller of Stores was sought were:—(a) After examination of the tenders to advise what type of power plant should be adopted, (b) having regard to conditions to be met, prices tendered and other factors, if a contract for supply of fuel over the period of construction (estimated at 5 years) should be entered into, (c) after an examination of tenders received to advise which tenders be considered most satisfactory and recommended for acceptance. Advice given on the above points by the Chief Controller of Stores was:—(a) That the tendered prices confirmed the tentative decision to spot oil engines for the main power plant at Sukkur and coal burning for certain subsidiary plant, (b) that a contract for the supply of coal over the whole period of constructing was not advisable at this stage and he recommended that until matters had become more stable in the coal trade long period contracts should not be entered into, (c) that after examining tenders received with due regard to the condition of contract he considered the tender of Messrs. Cowasjee and Sons for South Africa coal at Rs. 29 per ton for Karachi was the most satisfactory tender, but he suggested that the Chief Engineer Lloyd Barrage and Canals should discuss the contract with reliability and also that the firm fully appreciated their obligations under the contract.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty:—Are we then to understand that the Chief Controller of Stores advised the Engineer of Sukkur Barrage to purchase South African coal in preference to Indian coal? Was the coal purchased distinctly on the advice of the Chief Controller of Stores?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—I have already given the Hon. Member the fullest facts of the case and he can form his conclusion from the facts placed before him.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty:—From the answer given by my Hon. friend, I understand that the contract was entered into by the engineer of Sukkur Barrage on the distinct advice of the Chief Controller of Stores. May I ask my Hon. friend whether as a consequence of a resolution passed by this House last year Government have not referred to the Tariff Board the Question whether Indian coal requires protection as against foreign coal?

Mr. President: That does not arise.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty:—This is a preliminary point, sir.

Mr. President:—My point is that it is not preliminary, but is irrelevant.

Mr. K. C. Neogey:—Will the Hon. Member inquire from the Chief Controller of Stores as to whether he did compare calorie value of South African coal as disclosed by the South African Government with calorie value of Indian coal which was tendered in connection with this transaction?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—The question raised by the Hon. Member is not one for consideration of the Government of India. Advice was given by the Chief Controller of Stores in his capacity of the Bombay Government.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty:—Will Government kindly instruct the Chief Controller of Stores not to go anything which will handicap Indian coal industry pending decisions of the Tariff Board on matters now under discussion?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—The Chief Controller of Stores has already been told to confine his activities to matters handed over to him.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty:—Are we then to understand, Sir, that this advice that the Chief Controller of Stores gave to the Engineer of Sukkur Barrage is beyond the duties that have been entrusted to him?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—So far as the Government of India is concerned.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty:—Did he do it in his private capacity or as a Government servant?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—He did it as a Government servant undoubtedly, but whether it was proper or not for the Chief Engineer Sukkur Barage and Canals to consult him in the matter I am not in a position to offer any opinion on.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: Does the Government of India exercise any control over the Chief Controller of Stores in regard to matters on which his advice may be called for by any provincial Government?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—No. If advice is called for direct it is obvious that the Government of India cannot interfere.

Mr. W. S. J. Wilson:—Arising out of your previous answer, do I understand that the Government of India disapprove of an expert such as the Chief Controller of Stores placing on any information or value he may have to an engineer in the charge of works and has it not been laid down in this House that goods may be purchased in the best market and at the best price?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—There is no objection to any provincial Government consulting any expert officer of the Government of India in any matter on which the local Government may want his opinion. But there is a certain allocation of duties among various expert offices of the Government of India and that explains the reply I previously gave to this House.

Mr. K. C. Neogy:—Has the Hon. Member any objection to placing the letter of the Chief Controller of Stores to the Chief Engineer Sukkur Barrage in which he made the recommendation in favour of South African coal?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—I have not seen the letter in question and until I see the precise terms of the letter I am not in a position to give the Hon. Member any assurance on that point. (Mr. Neogy: "Hear, Hear,")

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh:—Will the Hon. Member call for that letter:

Mr. President:—The Hon. Members will see from the unsatisfactory nature of this discussion that the proper place for putting all these questions is the Bombay Legislative Council. It so happens that the Departments in question had a certain amount of responsibility in the matter and therefore the question was admitted but as the operative the decision lay in hands of the Government of Bombay the legislative council is the proper place for these questions.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

THEIR NEEDS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. L. B. Nayak, General Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, writes:—

The offer of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart., one of the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy for giving a donation of Rs. 100 000 as a Trust Fund to be utilised for conducting a school, giving, Primary, Secondary and Industrial education in a building to be named after the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy is now before the Primary Education Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for consideration and report. There are about ten educational institutions urging their respective claims to the said donation. I am one of the applicants on behalf of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India. In my application of 27th January 1925 addressed to the Corporation and a subsequent detailed statement submitted to the Primary Education Committee I have specified the work, literary and industrial, which my Society has done for the last 18 years for the benefit of the much neglected depressed classes. I have pointed out that my Society has done very useful work in Bombay and at its various centres in the mofussil in promoting literary and industrial education among the depressed classes. I have pointed out what literary and industrial work the Society has been doing in Bombay alone what industries, including Carpentry drawing, painting, bookbinding, turning etc. have been taught to the students of the depressed classes, embracing those of the higher classes also, and what artisans it has turned out since the year 1910, and thus how well deserving my institution is for the receipt of the proposed donation, even when compared to the results shown by the other applicants. I have also shown clearly how necessary it is for the Society to have a building of its own in which all its Bombay activities and its Hostel can be maintained. The Society has all along felt want of a suitable building and for that purpose it issued an appeal for a Building Fund a few years back. The all devastating war of 1914 and more particularly caste prejudices of caste Hindus, however, prevented the Society from raising the necessary fund. The Society, until now, had to take shelter in a rickety house at Parel at a rental of Rs. 135 and has now shifted to another building called at a prohibitive rent of Rs. 240 exclusive of Municipal tax. It is just sufficient to suit the Society's requirements for conducting its literary, industrial and social activities. It is handicapped for want of sufficient funds to erect a building of its own. This pressing need can easily be met out of the late Mr. Rahimtulla's donation, for which the Society has applied.

Our Society besides runs its school in which both literary and industrial education is combined. This education is imparted gratuitously to its students. The simultaneous course of seven years of a primary, secondary and industrial character is just sufficient to send out Carpenters, Tailors, Bookbinders, Sign-Board-Painters etc. as wage earners, a very important feature so far as the depressed classes are concerned. Unlike in the schools intended for the higher classes with us the industrial education is a compulsory course especially for those who are the Boarders in our Hostel with the object of sending out efficient artisans with a literary back-bone.

A member of the Primary Education Committee I am informed remarked at one of its meeting that an institution which has already ample funds should be given the proposed donation and not those one with scanty funds. Such a remark, I presume to say amounts to feeding an already sufficiently or overfed boy [illegible] and also those of the larger body of the Corporation consider my Society's request in the light of the above observations and grant the gift to it.

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RUSTOM D. WADIA.
Slater Road,
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